Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XVI. NO. 48. MARION OHIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RIVER IS STILL ON THE RISE

It Is Expected That No Further Damage Will Occur from the Floods in the Ohio Valley Unless the West Virginia Rains Shall Continue.

The Weather Prophet of the Hackensack Predicts That the Present Storm Is Nothing Compared with the One To Come Early in May.

Cincinnati, April 25.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Ohio river at Cincinnati registered 58.6. The river will come to a standstill at this city some time today. Both the Third and Fifth street car lines have suspended operations.

The water is now rising slowly as it has a much greater area to cover. In the east end all people within reach of the water have moved out of their homes. The flood is at its height on Eastern avenue. The lower floor and entire rear premises of St. Rosas' church is flooded, as well as the yards of the Seventeenth district school and Emmanuel Episcopal church. The water laps the curb at a number of points on Eastern avenue, from Torrence road to Setchel, and a rise of a foot more will put the entire system of car lines out of business.

Small crafts of all kinds ply busily about in what are corn fields in summer, and light skiffs shoot in and out among the tombstones in the old cemetery in Columbia. There is four feet of water on the circus lot in Columbia. Everything not tied down is whirled away by the swift tide. Old river men in the East End say that never in their time has the current been so strong and the drift so thick.

The larger boats from down the river are compelled to tie up below the city, as they are unable to pass under any of the bridges. The flood has encroached on Main street between Front and Water, and the business houses in that locality are under. The loss will be heavy. All cellars on the upper side of Front street are inundated.

Water street, between Main and Walnut, is covered with water to a depth of three feet. Even at this depth, teams venture in and wagons loaded with merchandise are drawn out.

The Central Union station is flooded and no trains are arriving there. A number of poor families have been driven from their homes on the river front, but they have been provided for and there has been little suffering.

The league baseball park is under water and the game scheduled with Chicago for today has been declared off.

River Stationary.

Huntington, W. Va., April 25.—The Ohio river is stationary here today at a stage of 57.4. Reports from the Upper Guyandotte and Twelve Pole rivers are to the effect that a six-foot rise is expected in these streams, the result of last night's rains.

Falling at Parkersburg.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 25.—The Ohio river is 41.7 and falling. It has fallen two feet in twenty-four hours.

It's Still Rising.

Maysville, Ky., April 25.—The river rose five inches last night and is rising a half inch this morning. The cotton mills, employing 240 men, were forced to close this morning. The shoe factory also shut down.

Probably Safe.

Portsmouth, O., April 25.—Mayor Milstead states that the fight to keep the water out of the business portion of town has been won unless there is a second rise. During the night the water began coming in Third street and the steamers of the fire department and other engines were put to work pumping out sewers and succeeded in checking the rush of waters.

A FLOOD PREDICTED.

New York, April 25.—A. J. Devoe, the "Weather Prophet of Hackensack," predicts that the storms of the last two weeks are as nothing compared to the weather about to come. The next serious storm, he says, will originate in Texas on May 1, will be at its height on May 5, in the Ohio valley, and will develop into a cyclone in New York state on that day. Floods will be more severe then than any which have occurred during this century. The greatest flood of all, he declares, will take place June 1, at New Orleans.

Devoe says he has urged President McKinley to postpone his trip for six weeks. If he starts May 1, as planned, Devoe says he will be storm-bound.

Glasgow—The Evening News of this city states that King Edward intends to sail on board Shamrock II in one of the trial races with other yachts.

GOVERNOR CANDLER SPURNS YANKEE AID

Savannah, Ga., April 25.—Governor Candler, in an interview here Tuesday night, made some sensational statements regarding the work of the Ogden party, now touring the South in the interests of Southern negro educational institutions. The governor said: "The negro colleges of the South do not need the aid of these northern people very much. Do you know that you can stand on the dome of the capital of Georgia and see more negro colleges with endowments than you can white schools. We can attend to the education of the darky in the South without the aid of these damned Yankees, and give them the education they need most, too.

"I don't believe in the higher education of the darky. He should be taught the trades, but when he is taught the fine arts he gets educated above his caste and it makes him unhappy!"

A MYSTERIOUS NOTE LEFT BY A SUICIDE

New York, April 25.—John Schunck, forty years old, who came to this city recently from Louisville, Ky., killed himself last night after writing a mysterious note. The note reads: "My dear baby, sister and brother: I thank God I am not guilty of the crime named. I know that a horrible death awaits me, so I take my own life. I am sorry to bring disgrace, but with my dying breath I say I am not guilty. Mr. Johnson knows what I told him."

At his boarding house no one knew anything about Schunck's personal affairs. The police are investigating the mystery. Schunck had worked as a clerk in a real estate office up to a week ago. He was discharged for being drunk. He shot himself twice in the lungs last night, dying almost instantly.

HAIR CUTTING WAR IS DECLARED OFF

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 25. The faculty of the University of Michigan believes it has ended the Freshmen-Sophomore hair-cutting hostilities.

Thurlow E. Coon, a Sophomore, was accused of an attempt to shear the locks of George A. Malcolm, a Freshman. The latter's mother at once made complaint to President Angell and Coon was marked for expulsion. Coon's classmates circulated a petition asking for clemency.

The faculty announced that it has granted Coon a reprieve for a week. If during that time any locks appear in the class hairless he will be in danger of expulsion.

Both class presidents have called the class war off in consequence.

IT IS OVER.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 25.—The world's conference of Seventh Day Adventists is over. It will probably be the last of its kind ever held, as the Adventists have decided to hold many conferences hereafter instead of one large one.

TELEGRAPH PICK-UPS.

Manilla—As a result of American activity in Ilocas, 115 officers and 2,150 bolomen have surrendered and sworn allegiance to the United States at Narvacan.

Washington—The war department yesterday afternoon announced the names of 588 of former volunteers who will be appointed to lieutenancies in the regular army.

Dallas, Texas—A bulletin from Beaumont states that one of the Geyser Oil company's wells came in yesterday. The flow of oil is heavy. This makes gusher No. 8. Beaumont denies rumors that a large flow of natural gas has been struck.

London—The secretary of the National Sporting club, in which Billy Smith was fatally injured, while fighting Jack Roberts, and also the seconds and referee in the fight, surrendered yesterday at the Bow Street police court. They were held for examination.

Portland, Maine—The report brought in by the steamer Mora that a two-masted steamer, probably the Hamburg-American liner, Drumzella, was ashore at Bibb Rock, proves to be groundless. The steamer was at anchor awaiting clear weather before sailing.

Memphis, Tenn.—Jake Johnson, colored, was hanged Wednesday at Natcez, Mississippi, for the murder of his paramour. The hanging was a bungled affair. After the drop the negro's feet touched the ground and the earth had to be shoveled from under him.

San Antonio, Texas—The southbound International and Great Northern passenger train was wrecked yesterday at Davenport, sixteen miles north of here by supposed robbers, who threw the switch. Bloodhounds and officers are after the miscreants. Engineer Pat Monahan was mortally injured and Fireman F. W. Hicks killed, both of San Antonio.

BANQUET OF GREAT IMPORT

Will Be That at the White House This Evening When the Cuban Commissioners Will Be Dined by the President of the United States.

The Future of Cuba and Its Future Relations with This Country Will Probably Be Determined Over the Nuts, Coffee and Cigars.

Washington, April 25.—The Cuban commissioners will be wined and dined at the white house tonight. From a political standpoint this function will be of far greater importance than the formal conference this morning with the president and the secretary of war. Over the nuts and cigars, the black coffee and cognac, the five distinguished representatives of the Cuban constitutional convention will hear words from the lips of administration chiefs.

They will be told, but in political phraseology, by Senator Platt of Connecticut, that the senate meant what it said in passing the amendment which bears his name.

The president, with his genial smile and hearty manner, will assure them of the benevolent interest that this government takes in the political future of the Cuban republic; that the great ambition of the United States is to safeguard that independence which will surely be theirs as soon as they assent to the plans outlined by congress.

Secretary Root will make them a speech of rhetorical beauty, which they probably will not understand, to the effect that he can do nothing else but carry out the wishes of the people as expressed through congress. The Alsops will get these speeches second-handed through their interpreter.

Among the other guests tonight will be Senators Morgan of Alabama, Daniel of Virginia and Cockrell of Missouri.

The commissioners were up early this morning, much refreshed by their rest, and ready for history-making events of the day. They are all men of intelligence, ability and influence in Cuba, and they seem fully impressed with the dignity of their mission. They appreciate the fact that upon their decision, to a large extent, depends the date when the Cuban people will attain their independence.

The points upon which they desire enlightenment are, particularly, the extent of the powers of intervention the United States proposes to exercise in Cuba, and the number, location and purposes of the naval stations this country wishes to establish.

As to intervention, they will be told that the United States does not propose to interfere with the Cuban government in settling local differences. The Cuban people are to be left to manage their own affairs. Nothing short of general anarchy on the island, or threatened complications with foreign powers would induce the United States to exercise the right it demands to prevent free Cuba from becoming the turbulent neighbor which it always was under Spain.

As to naval coaling stations, it will be explained that Cuba is not necessarily asked to relinquish sovereignty over the islands on which the coal bunkers are to be erected. The United States will be satisfied with a mere lease. Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, wants those stations at Havana, San Antonio, Nipe bay and Santiago or Guantanamo, but the number of stations and their location is admittedly a subject for negotiations and agreement.

The commissioners are desirous of securing, while here, definite arrangements regarding future commercial relations with the United States. They want Cuban sugars and tobacco to be admitted to this country free.

President McKinley will be compelled to tell them that he is powerless to make trade concessions, that being a matter for the determination of congress. He will promise to submit the subject to congress with his favorable recommendations.

Carriages were placed at the disposal of the visitors this morning and shortly before 11 o'clock they were driven to the war department, accompanied by General Wood, and there introduced to Secretary of War Root. After a brief interview they were conducted to the white house for formal presentation to and conference with the president.

CORN KING PHILLIPS HAS THINGS HIS WAY

Chicago, April 25.—The big elevator concerns that handle large quantities of corn in Chicago have tired of the fight and are surrendering to Corn King Phillips at his own figures. The first one to come in this morning and buy May corn of Phillips was Armour, who took half a million bushels of short corn at 48¾c.

Corn closed at 48¾c last night and sold for 48½ this morning. Armour was undoubtedly a heavy loser.

The news that Armour had weakened produced tremendous excitement in the market and the shorts dashed to cover as fast as they could.

Phillips did most of the selling. He is unloading his May corn to anybody willing to pay 48 in order to relieve the tension. There was a brisk demand at the opening, the first figure being 47⅝, but the expected advance soon set in and many on the floor predicted 50c corn before the day was over.

RACE ACROSS THE DEEP IS ENDED THIS MORNING

Liverpool, April 25.—Senator M. Sawyer, the New York merchant who took the Deutschland to Plymouth to overtake, if possible, his wife on the Majestic and break to her the news of their son's death by drowning, ended his sad race this morning. When the Majestic was moored to the dock, Sawyer stood there haggard and silent. He was the first man on board the steamer and he as quickly as possible got his wife on shore and hurried her to the train for London. He engaged a private compartment on the train and received the breaking of the news to his wife until the starting of the train for London should have assured privacy for their grief.

Bristol, R. I.—Your correspondent is informed on good authority that the cup defender Constitution will be launched June 2.

THE FIRST TO LEAVE CHICAGO

Loaded with a Cargo Gathered Entirely from Chicago and Manned by Chicago Seamen, the Steamship Northwestern Sails for Liverpool.

Within the Next Four Weeks Three Sister Ships, the Northman, the Northeastern and the Northtown Will Sail from Windy City.

Chicago, April 25.—Loaded with a cargo gathered entirely from Chicago and manned by Chicago seamen, the steamship Northwestern left by Chicago shipbuilders to cut into Lake Michigan last night amid the cheers of the owners and hundreds of spectators and at 2 o'clock this morning, the actual start for Liverpool was made. It was the first ship that ever left Chicago for a European port. The Northwestern steamship company, its owner, is the first American line to send ships flying the American flag to Liverpool and Hamburg.

Three sister ships of the Northwestern will depart from the port of Chicago for Europe as soon as they can be manned and equipped. All are owned by the Northwestern Steamship company and all were built at the yards on South Chicago. The Northman will probably sail before May 1 for Hamburg. The Northeastern will clear for London about May 15. The Northtown will depart for Hamburg probably a week later.

The Northwestern carried a cargo of agricultural implements, two carloads of mahogany shipped to English furniture manufacturers, hundreds of cases of bacon, hams, sausages, lard, butter and other provision products shipped by the Chicago packing house, grain loaded from the Chicago elevators and lumber.

The Northwestern will make three stops enroute and expects to reach Liverpool in twenty-two days unless blocked by ice in the northern straits. It will probably return about June 20.

The Northwestern was scheduled to sail yesterday afternoon, but experienced delay in taking on her cargo.

FOR THE CAT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 25.—Mrs. Julius A. Jillson has a decrepit yellow cat that is one of the richest felines in the world. He is to have, according to Mrs. Jillson's last will and testament, an annuity of fifty cents a week for life. Mrs. Jillson is rich and a friend of all dumb animals. "Our yellow cat" is the way the animal is named in the will.

Middlesboro, Ky.—The home of John Edwards, at Mineral Springs, was destroyed by fire yesterday and his little daughter was burned to death. In attempting to rescue her child Mrs. Edwards was frightfully burned. It is believed that the house was fired by two tramps who were denied lodging Sunday.

AN ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF KING OF ROUMANIA

Bucharest, April 25.—A man named Sava Petroff has been arrested here for trying to force an entrance into the royal palace. Petroff stated that his object was to kill King Charles of Roumania.

The police have ascertained that the prisoner belonged to a society of anarchists and have no doubt that his statement that his purpose was to assassinate the king is true. A rigid investigation is being held as it is thought that Petroff may be connected with a general scheme to assassinate European sovereigns.

King Charles, or "Carol" I of Roumania, belongs to the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and is therefore distantly related to the German Kaiser. He is about sixty-two years of age. The country has become a power of some importance under his rule which has been distinguished by prudence and good judgment under difficult circumstances.

KENTUCKY OUTLAW STEALS YOUNG GIRL

Whitesburg, Ky., April 25.—Latest reports from Boone Fork say that the Peter Reynolds Ku Klux factions are still heavily armed, being barricaded in a house near the scene of the desperate conflict of two weeks ago, in which Wm. Wright, eighteen, and Isaac Millat, twenty-one were killed and four others wounded.

Creed Porter, who distinguished himself in the battle yesterday stole part of Mary Johnson, a sixteen-year-old girl, and has joined the gang with reinforcements. Parents of the Johnson girl are terribly wrought up and will aid the authorities in bringing the outlaws to justice.

MYSTERY ATTENDS DEATH OF A WOMAN

Pittsburg, April 25.—Mystery surrounds the killing of Mrs. Mary Mandlewecz, aged thirty-four years, and residing on south Frederick street. At 1 o'clock this morning the woman stepped into the yard at the rear of her home, but was not missed for some time. A search was made and her horribly mangled body was found lying on the tracks of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston railway. A considerable sum of money and several articles of jewelry, which she is known to have had, are missing. Her husband is certain that his wife was murdered and robbed.

GRAVE DIGGERS STRIKE IN THE QUAKER CITY

Philadelphia, April 25.—The grave diggers at Holy Cross cemetery are on a strike for more pay. They have been receiving $1 per day and now want $7 per week. It has been found impossible to fill the strikers' places, and all bodies have been placed in the vault. The vault is now so full that it is impossible to crowd any more bodies into it.

LIKE WAR.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 25.—Officials in command of the Harriman and Clark forces on the disputed grade in Nevada held a conference near Tunnel No. 1 yesterday. The sheriff of Lincoln county was also present. No agreement was reached. The Clark camp was heavily reinforced yesterday. It looks as though a battle was unavoidable when the forces meet, which will be in two or three days.

OFF THE TRACK.

Cambridge, O., April 25.—A car on a Pennsylvania coal train jumped the track near the Baltimore and Ohio largo house here yesterday, completely demolishing the building. Engineer Fred Johns of the B. and O. of Newark was instantly killed. The operator, F. E. Hoke, and B. and O. Engineer Woodford, were badly injured.

HE'S INSANE.

Columbus, April 25.—Dr. Fred Gunsaulus, member of the board of education, was adjudged insane yesterday and removed to the Columbus state hospital. He is a brother of Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, the noted Chicago divine and president of Armour Institute.

IN THE FAMILY.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 25.—Sadie Morris, eighteen, committed suicide last night by hanging in her father's barn in Calhoun county. She was temporarily insane. She was a sister of Mrs. Morris, who a few weeks ago burned her seven-months-old baby to death over a red hot stove and buried it before death relieved its sufferings. She was sent to an insane asylum. The mother of these two women recently attempted to drown herself, but was rescued.

RESPITE CALLED A FORGERY

Bold Game Is Played, According to a Santa Fe Report, To Save the Life of Black Jack Ketchum, the Noted Bandit and Train Robber.

For Months Cowboys, Railroad Detectives, Marshals and United States Troops Are Employed To Run Down the Terror of the Southwest.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 25.—The alleged reprieve sent from here to the sheriff of Union county, who has in charge "Black Jack" Ketchum, scheduled to be hanged here, is a forgery.

A dispatch received late last night from Clayton said the sheriff had received a respite signed by President McKinley and forwarded to the sheriff by Governor Otero. The latter official declares he has received no telegram from the president, and that no messages have been sent from his office to the sheriff of Union county.

No word has been received here this morning from Clayton, where, it was said last night, the citizens, upon learning of the respite, had made preparations to take Ketchum from the officers and lynch him.

Ketchum arrived in Clayton late Wednesday afternoon. He was permitted to view the gallows and calmly protested against the high fence that prevented a free view of the final scene, saying that everybody should have a chance to view the execution.

William Ketchum was reared in San Saba county, Texas. He has wealthy and highly respected relatives living in Southwest Texas. He entered his career as a leader of a train-robbing gang about four years ago. One of their first notable robberies was at Lozier, Texas, where they held up the California passenger train on the Southern Pacific road and secured $40,000 from the through safes of the Wells Fargo company. State rangers and United States marshals pursued the band through the roughest parts of Western Texas for many miles. At the New Mexican line the band separated and Ketchum returned to Tom Green county. A short time afterward the band got together again and robbed an International and Great Northern passenger train near Austin. A few months later they robbed the Texas and Pacific passenger train near Coleman, Texas, securing a large amount of money from the express company.

The Southern Pacific railroad company brought its most expert bandit catchers to this region from Texas, California and the territories and spent thousands of dollars in trying to capture the outlaws. The Santa Fe railroad had four different sets of cowboys and plains detectives, each employed for a month at a time, in pursuing "Black Jack" and his gang on a dozen different clews. Marshals of Arizona and New Mexico were equally vigilant and United States troops galloped here and there along the frontier in vain quests.

Ketchum was finally run down in New Mexico, tried for murder and convicted. The Santa Fe westbound overland was held up by a gang west of Gallup. The express messenger was killed, the safe dynamited, and a sack of gold and currency secured. This crime was fastened upon Ketchum, and for its commission he was sentenced to be hanged.

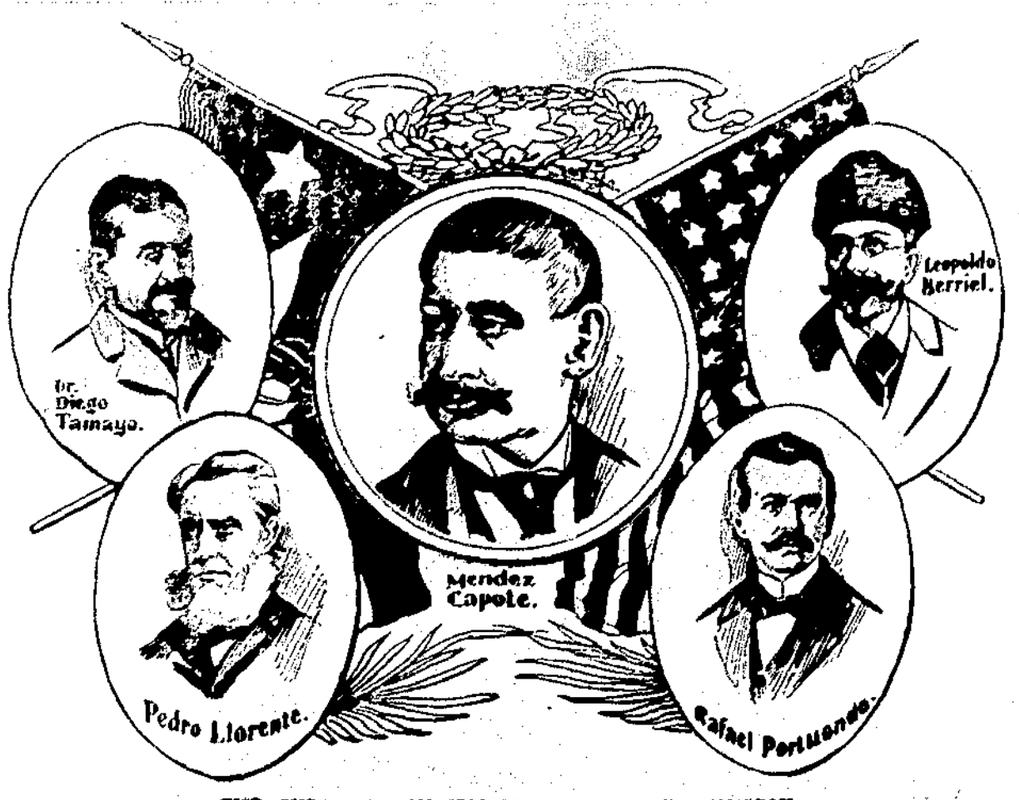
A MASON.

Oyster Bay, L. I., April 25.—Vice President Roosevelt is now a master Mason. He took the third degree last night in Matinnecock lodge. The ceremony was witnessed by master Masons from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Grand Master Chas. W. Mead of the grand lodge of this state was among those present.

THE ADVANCE.

Peking, April 25.—The Franco-German expedition under General Baillond, commanding the French, and General Von Lessel, the Germans, when advancing on Singan Fu, confronted 25,000 Chinese occupying three positions in the hills. Upon the approach of the allies the Chinese retired behind the great wall.

Toulouse, France—A special train carrying pilgrims to the shrine at Lourdes, collided with a detached engine at Porte Saint Simon and was wrecked, one person being killed and twenty-five injured.



THE CUBAN COMMISSIONERS NOW IN WASHINGTON.

These are the gentlemen appointed by the Cuban constitutional convention to confer with President McKinley in relation to the Platt amendment. They are guests of the war department.

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ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

Great Guns to Be One of Its Interesting Features.

ONE MONSTER SHOOTS EIGHT MILES

Old Death Dealers Made In First Years of the American Nation's Existence Will Be Shown—Fountain to Imitate a Bursting Shell Will Be a Novelty.

Among the interesting government exhibits at St. Louis will be the big guns used in seacoast defense. The most powerful guns ever constructed will be in the collection, says a Washington special to the St. Louis Republic.

One of them will be the United States army 12 inch breechloading rifle, model of 1895, mounted upon a disappearing carriage. Its weight, stripped of everything, even the breech block, is 115,000 pounds. Its total length is 39 feet. The maximum diameter at the breech is 44.5 inches. It throws an armor piercing shot weighing 1,000 pounds, the length of which is 3½ feet. It also throws a projectile, an armor piercing shell weighing 1,000 pounds, 1 feet long, carrying a bursting charge of 30.4 pounds of gun cotton. The charge of powder is 240 pounds of smokeless or 400 pounds of brown prismatic powder.

The power in penetration in steel at the muzzle is 30.9 inches, at 1,000 yards 28.5 inches, at 2,500 yards 25.5 inches and at 3,500 yards 23.5 inches. The total weight of the gun and carriage is 477,950 pounds. The carriage is 25 feet in diameter at the base, and the gun when in a firing position, is 17 feet above the base of the carriage. When the shot is fired, the recoil causes the mechanism to lower the gun 7½ feet behind the parapet. The gun has an accuracy of aim for about eight miles, and the extreme range is about double that distance.

Guns of this type have never before been exhibited by the United States government, and they are designed for use in secret fortifications, to which no visitors are admitted.

To enable the observer readily to make an intelligent comparison of the mounts of our seacoast guns there will be placed by the side of the great 12 inch gun a 10 inch rifle on a barbette carriage. In a barbette carriage the rifle is at all times exposed above the parapet. The 10 inch breechloading rifle is from the model of 1895 and weighs 66,700 pounds. Its total length is 30.70 feet, and the diameter of the breech is 37 inches.

The projectile is an armor piercing shot or shell. The shell carries a bursting charge of 22.4 pounds of gun cotton and weighs 575 pounds, having a length of four feet. The solid shot is three and a half feet long. The powder charge is 140 pounds of smokeless powder, and the muzzle velocity of the projectile is 2,300 feet in a second. The maximum pressure per square inch is 37,000 pounds. The muzzle energy with the charge of smokeless powder is 21,080 foot tons. The gun has a penetrating power of 20 inches in steel at 2,500 yards.

At the right of the 10 inch gun a 12 inch mortar will be mounted, and it is no small affair. Farther to the right will be a 5 inch rapid fire gun. All will be mounted behind sections of a parapet, and the four pieces represent one gun of each type in seacoast fortifications. To the left of the great 12 inch disappearing gun will be exhibited the old seacoast ordnance of the United States, arranged in a historical series, the 12 inch gun itself representing the climax.

Near the building specially constructed for this purpose will be displayed the mountain, field and siege guns of the present day, together with types of old guns used in the different wars in which the United States has been engaged.

The ordnance exhibit will show the historical development of ordnance in the United States, a gun representing every type adopted by the United States and, showing the evolution of guns, mortars and howitzers. Among the howitzers will be one made in 1730.

There will also be 30 or 40 trophy guns, displayed according to period of capture. A novel feature will be a trophy fountain, representing a bursting shell, with water spouting from its crevices. This will be mounted on a pile of projectiles, surrounded by trophy guns.

England Wants More Seamen.

The danger threatened to British shipping by foreign competition is the subject of investigation on the part of the British chamber of shipping. At a recent meeting, says a London newspaper, a resolution was passed urging British shipowners to induce every firm to take at least two boys as apprentices in each vessel, to provide suitable accommodations for them apart from the crew and to give as much care as possible to their training. At present there are not enough British seamen to man the ships, and unless England adopts the training methods of other nations the competition bids fair to rapidly become more strenuous.

Maine's New Flag.

The new official flag of the state of Maine, recently authorized by the legislature, is to be buff in color, with a green pine tree in the center and a blue polar star in the upper left hand corner, says the Boston Herald. It is from a design by Adjutant General John T. Richards. The background of buff, the old colonial color, will harmonize with the green tree and the blue star, making a most attractive combination of colors.

INTERNATIONAL FLIRTATION

Mr. Stead's Novel Scheme to Make Friends in Different Lands.

The latest exploit of W. T. Stead in sociology is a scheme for promoting correspondence between school children of all nations. Primarily the idea is to write facile letters in a foreign language to a correspondent possessed of that language in order that he or she may respond in faulty letters in your own. "What you," said Mr. Stead thoughtfully, to a London Daily Mail representative, "I don't believe in international marriages, but friendships, certainly. There are difficulties in the way sometimes of getting your French schoolmistress to allow her charges to correspond with an English boy. But at the present time there are scores of French girls who are doing

WILLIAM T. STEAD.

so. No, we find that sex makes very little difference. They write to one another about collecting postage stamps and botany, and such topics, and of course the schoolmistress sees the letters before they are posted."

Mr. Stead has over 9,000 children, English, French and German, actively engaged in murdering each other's language on note paper.

"We work through the schoolmasters," he said. "A schoolmaster tells me he has a dozen pupils who want a French or a German correspondent each. We find the correspondents for them and leave them to write to each other. The result is very often the establishment of a firm friendship between the two. My son went to stay with his correspondent in Germany, and the correspondent in his turn came to stay here. No, it will have no effect on classical studies. Though, by the way, Lord Salisbury, the chancellor of the University of Oxford, says we ought to devote more attention to modern languages."

IMPROVING NATIONAL PARK.

Plans Under Way For an Extensive System of Roads.

Within a short time work will begin upon an extensive improvement of the roads through the Yellowstone National park, writes the Sioux Falls correspondent of the New York Post. The work will be under the direction of Colonel H. M. Chittenden of the United States corps of engineers, who for several years has had charge of the work of improving that part of the Missouri river which passes through the Dakotas and eastern Montana.

The system of roadways will when completed include 330 miles, of which 162 miles already are completed. The road system of the Yellowstone National park is designed to give access to the chief natural objects of interest. The system includes the belt line, a general circuit, which will pass through all the more important centers of interest, the approaches, by which travel reaches the belt line from the boundaries of the park, and the side roads and trails, which are to give access to isolated objects.

The total mileage of the belt line, including some crossroads, will be about 153 miles. The approaches from the boundaries of the park will be four in number, one from each border. The total mileage of these approaches is 132 miles, of which 102 miles are in the park proper and 30 miles in the forest reserve. There will also be a number of side roads amounting in all to about 45 miles. The roads to be built will give a good grade, 18 feet wide, with a clearing through timber of 50 feet. The roads will not be macadamized for some years. Stone and iron will be used in the construction of all bridges.

TRUSTS IN BRITISH EYES.

Alfred Harmsworth Sends an Expert to Study Them.

Robert Donald, an English journalist and student of sociology, arrived in New York recently on the steamship Deutschland. He will spend six months in the United States as special correspondent for Alfred Harmsworth's London paper, The Daily Mail.

He will devote his entire time to studying the trust question in the United States, the industrial betterment and the American plan for tenement house reform, says the New York World. In his work he will be assisted by the League of Social Service, of which Dr. Josiah Strong is president and Dr. William H. Tolman is secretary.

Mr. Donald's labors in London in this field have extended over a period of 11 years. He was in America in 1889 and gave six months' study to the trust question and political conditions.

He will contribute daily to The Daily Mail and will embody the results of his analysis of social conditions in America in his book, "Housing of the Working Classes," on which he is now at work.

A Popular Book's Big Sales.

The sales of "David Harum" seem to be sustained in a way that has not been approached by any of the later successes, says the New York Times. The other week 2,000 copies were sold in Chicago alone.

OPENING RESERVATIONS

Method to Be Adopted Being Considered at Washington.

SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED.

Secretary of the Interior Trying to Avoid a Rush—Scheme of Drawing For Homesteads Strongly Indorsed. Pro and Con Views on the Drawing System.

Excellent progress is made by the surveyors and clerks now at work in the Indian, Commerce and Appeals and Weights and Measures buildings, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, writing under the date of March 31. It is the urgent desire of the secretary to avoid the rush which has always characterized the opening of new country in the south west up to this time. The experience of the department with these rushes has convinced the secretary that the best conditions which the department wishes to avoid and which are far from satisfactory to those who engage in them. Months and in many cases years are spent by those who participate in perfecting their titles, and money which had been accumulated for the purpose of developing the new homesteads has gone into these contests. For the past two nights the secretary has advised with officials of his department who are familiar with land operations until after midnight with a view of reaching some arrangement which will obviate the objectionable features of a rush and will insure equal rights to all those who wish to take up homesteads. The secretary does not expect to reach a conclusion in the matter until he returns from St. Louis and has had opportunity to go into it further.

The schemes which have probably had the strongest backing are those partaking of a lottery or "drawing" feature. One of the fears expressed by the secretary if such a scheme is adopted is that it will be charged that the government is proposing a lottery scheme, which would be contrary to the lottery laws of the country. On the other hand, it is urged that a proposed the lottery feature would go no further than does the lottery feature of drawing for juries sanctioned by the laws of different states, which have proved entirely satisfactory.

Several hundred letters have been received at the general land office, each one of which makes a suggestion as to the manner in which the reservation should be opened or offers a suggestion for some one feature. The reservations will be opened to settlement on a proclamation of the president, but previous to the opening the secretary of the interior will arrange all details and regulations. These will either be included in the proclamation or else the president will direct that the opening be under the special conditions which the secretary by the proclamation is ordered to enforce.

As a preliminary to the drawing scheme it is proposed that the entire area of the reservations which has not been taken up by the allotments to the Indians shall be mapped and platted. The area will then be laid out in homesteads, and each one will be numbered. Every person who desires to secure a homestead in the new country will then file an application for it together with proof that he is qualified to make the entry. These will be investigated by the government officials to determine whether each one is bona fide. Accompanying the applications will be the fee for the entry. These will be held simply as deposits until the drawings are made and those who are unsuccessful in the drawing will have the fees returned to them. A date will be set according to the plan proposed, after which no further applications will be received. Each of the applications will be placed in a plain envelope. All of the envelopes with inclosures will be placed in a great wheel or other similar device and on the day set there will be drawings from the wheel by a blindfolded employee. As the envelopes are taken from the wheel each one will be numbered until a number has been reached equal to the number of homesteads on the map already prepared. After each drawing the wheel is to be turned a certain number of times to thoroughly change the position of every one. After the envelopes are numbered they will be opened one by one, and the name of the applicant will be registered with the number of the homestead which his number calls for.

One of the objections which has been raised against the drawing system is that it will not give the old soldiers an equal chance with the others in the contest for homesteads. Those who urge the drawing system say that this is not true. They point that in the old style rush the veteran of advanced years had little or no chance against the active young western man mounted on his pony, armed and determined to get the land by priority of occupation if possible but to get the land. Although the soldier might not be successful in the drawings, he would have as much chance as he would in a rush.

It is the desire of the secretary to have the matter adjusted and some plan adopted in time to have every detail perfected before the date for the opening under the law, not later than Aug. 5.

Badly Scarred and Scared.

Peace negotiations are off, and the Boer war will be continued to the bitter end. The final expressions of both combatants, however, says the Philadelphia Ledger, would indicate that this war has two bitter ends.

UP TO DATE PICNICS.

You Go to Them in Automobiles and They Promise to Be Fashionable.

Out of door life has become such a fad in the last few years that the fashion of the picnic promises to be revived during the coming summer, says the New York Sun. For the up to date picnic, as practiced last winter in the south, the automobile is utilized as a means of conveying guests, luncheons and servants to the pleasure grounds, which are always chosen in some out of the way and unfrequented part of the country.

An army of servants accompanies the modern picnic, and in this way wraps and umbrellas are found after and the luncheon prepared without any of the usual trouble to the picnickers. The outfit of every traveler for pleasure must nowadays include an English picnic hamper, one of those wonderful contrivances for the carrying of plates, china, glassware, silver and linen.

These are compact and convenient looking, impervious to rain and so arranged that everything necessary for comfort may be stowed away without any danger of breakage or loss. Some of these hampers are also intended to hold a small luncheon, but the swell picnic luncheon is really an important and elaborate feast and is brought along in patent ovens and freezers that turn out the different dishes in perfect condition.

Golf skirts and cotton shirt waists, with felt sombrero hats, are the accepted feminine costume for picnicking, while knickerbockers are usually worn by the men, with all the gay coats of pink and hunter's green that are affected by the automobile drivers at the various country resorts.

Picnic hostesses do not attempt many warm dishes on their menu, although some of the recent successful functions of this sort in the south have enjoyed the novelty of a campfire for the heating of soup and making of coffee. Salads, sandwiches, cold chickens and boned game of all sorts are favorite specialties with picnickers, and there is a fad now for favors in all sorts of outlandish shapes as a finish to the feast. Mechanical toys made of tin and representing birds, bugs and animals of various sorts, that could be wound up and set in motion, were among the recent favors at an out of door frolic given in the woods at Aiken, S. C.

UNIQUE EASTER SERVICE.

Atlanta Church Enlivened With Music of Mocking Birds and Canaries.

Trinity Methodist church, one of the leading churches of Atlanta, used as Easter choristers the other Sunday 50 canaries and 50 mocking birds. The idea originated with Miss Rose White Seligman, the organist, says the New York Sun. She suggested to the pastor that it would be a novelty if the birds could be made to render the music. He agreed with her, and they set to work the other day to secure the birds. They visited the various members of the congregation and the bird stores of the city and asked for all the birds they had canaries or mocking birds, they did not care which, they said.

Many of the parishioners were curious to know what they wanted with the songsters, but no amount of questioning was sufficient to draw the secret either from the organist or the preacher. When the congregation filed into church and perceived cages depending from the roof, they were surprised. The birds themselves appeared to be frightened until the organ sounded. Then they appeared to take on confidence, and before the first few notes of the prelude had been rendered one of the canaries burst into song. Another took it up almost instantly and then another and another until all the birds were singing.

After that during the entire service, sermon and all, the birds kept the church filled with their music, the mocking birds, with their stronger voices, doing particularly well. Members of the church are now discussing the advisability of continuing the birds as a regular feature.

STATE FLOWER OF TEXAS.

The Blue Bonnet, or Buffalo Clover, Given New Dignity.

The state flower of Texas is to be the blue bonnet, or buffalo clover, a wild flower which grows in the greatest profusion over the whole state, at times covering many acres with a carpet of blue, says the Chicago Record-Herald. It is, seen in masses, a most effective blossom. Botanists call it Lupinus subcarnosus.

In common parlance it is one of the comparatively humble pulse family and is about the same as the wild lupine, which grows freely in sandy places throughout the north during the summer, beginning in late June and lasting until September. The blue bonnet grows about a foot high. The flowers cluster on a two inch raceme. They are a deep blue in color, resembling pea blossoms, with a white or yellowish center.

Abolition of the Tall Hat.

A communal councilor of Courteuil, near Senlis, in France, has proposed that a regulation for the abolition of the tall hat should be instituted, says the Chicago Tribune. Any one found wearing the objectionable headgear shall be fined 5 francs. The garde champetres will be charged with the execution of the deliberation. The councilor declared that the tall hat constitutes a humiliation for those who cannot afford it; that it is worn only by aristocrats, who live by the sweat of the poor; that the tall hat is unaesthetic and not a necessary part of man's attire, and that its disappearance will contribute to the establishment of equality among the citizens of the republic.

RUSSIA'S WAR FUND.

Czar's Empire Has the Greatest Treasure on Earth.

IS STEADILY BEING INCREASED.

It Is Believed to Reach Now Not Less Than $1,000,000,000—Both the State and the Church Combine in Swelling the Hoard—A Prophecy of Lord Roberts.

The financial position of Russia is the current conundrum of international politics. It is an almost universally accepted fallacy that the whole fabric of Russian imperial finance is in a condition of chronic flutter on the very verge of bankruptcy. Accordingly the contagious doctrine is preached by way of logical edict on that the czar could not afford to incur the risk of war even if he were impelled to take up a position hostile to any other of the powers. This theory is just one of those delusions which are apt to precipitate disaster. It is time enough that the Slav colossus has sufficient income for all the energetic action of so vast an organization as that magnificent empire. But it cannot be so soon come to be comprehended that if Russia were provoked to fight poverty would not prevent her from yielding to the provocation. Her hindrances are many. Her interests in peace are solid. But for certain reasons which the imperial bureaucracy naturally does not proclaim on the housetops she could far better afford to incur the enormous expenditure of a campaign than Germany, Austria or France, says a correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette.

The czar is the master of a vast gold reserve. The Russian government has at its potential disposal the largest secret gold deposit on earth. The czar himself may not know how great is this fund. It has been piling up for many years, and it is quietly being increased every day. One of the cruel causes of periodical famines in the east central provinces of European Russia is to be found in the rigid policy connected with this steady and inexorable hoarding of immense sums collected yearly which are secretly put aside into the grand war coffer. Each of the great powers of the continent has its war coffer.

At Spandau in a vast collection of iron cases lies every one of the millions of gold coins paid by the French republic as a war indemnity after the overthrow of the second empire. It is by most people imagined that this German war fund is the largest in the world. But Russia has long been determined to provide one far in excess even of that colossal hoard. She pursues her aim with unswerving determination. Consequently when bad seasons come and want overtakes the unfortunate peasants in certain districts it is found that nothing has been done which should have been accomplished by a paternal government to prepare for the local exigency. The money has been locked away, and not a single kopeck of it is ever touched. It will presently be shown why. Frantic efforts have been made to assist the starving moujik. Various agencies, private and public, are set going, but the expedients are too late. Roads ought to have been kept in order, and supplies should have been accumulated. But such arrangements would trench on the holy gold fund. The lives of men are naught compared with the preciousness of those sacred rubles.

The Russian exchequer system is the most extraordinary ever heard of in the world's history. Some day, and a day all too late, the rest of the world will learn what a potent implement has been prepared by the most astute race of financiers on earth. To understand in an elementary way what Russian finance means as totally distinguished from that of any other nationality we must grasp the peculiar significance of the relation in Russia between church and state. The Erastian bond subsists in its various forms in England, in Germany and in many another land. But the tie between the secular and spiritual powers is insignificant indeed outside of Russia. There we have the church-state theory constantly carried out in full blown practice. The czar is Cæsar and pontiff at once, as were the Roman imperators. He is supreme head of the council of state and also head of the Orthodox Eastern church. And this indissoluble bond is made the actual basis of the whole fabric of national finance. The real government of the vast empire is a compound unit. It consists of the two conclaves, which work in absolute harmony and control the whole of the greatest of the world's homogenous nationalities. Russia insists on homogeneity. Her territory must be all contaminous. Therefore she sold Alaska to America for a paltry consideration. She must have a unified bureaucracy. But the unit is dual. The church comes into everything. And the church finds a very large portion of that money which is being steadily hoarded up and which is to furnish the sinews of war.

The outside world does not know Russia. And Russians themselves, for the most part, know little enough about the mysterious administration which grips them. All Russian citizens are theoretically members of the holy orthodox church. This is of course what is usually called by people outside Russia the Greek church. And the overwhelming majority of these subjects of the czar are full of allegiance to the church. There is one source of revenue which produces immense sums. Every member of the official class contributes weekly to the church. Let it be for a moment taken into account what this involves. The tchin, or official section, is the largest professional class in the country. It numbers many millions. Everybody hungers to become a functionary of some grade or other. But all of the vast number are not drawing pay at the same public feeding trough. The wealth offering to the church never fails. It is contributed by the czar, by every noble, every officer and soldier and by every individual employed in any capacity whatever. Besides it is of course to be noted that the stream of treasure poured in daily by all other classes, including the rarest moujik. The revenue in tallow candles alone amounts to fabulous sums.

In two or three of the cathedrals, such as St. Isaac's or the Kazansky at St. Petersburg on New Year's day or on Easter Sunday. There may be witnessed a sight which is repeated in greater or less measure all over the land. A great cloth is spread near the altar. Rich and poor come by thousands and deposit before the "Icona," or sacred pictures, their most cherished treasures. Gold, silver, rubles, turquoises and pearls are promiscuously heaped together till the cloth is hidden and cannot possibly be folded together. On the great feast days the Russians yield to a perfect mania for surrendering their wealth to the church. They are the most ardent, generous, religious and credulous people on earth.

One of the chief functions of the Russian church as the colleague of the council of state is to collect and collate the vast fund of the empire. It is just this function which gives so much importance to M. Pobedonostseff, the procurator of the holy synod and minister of religion, as to M. de Witte, the minister of finance. It must be these and other high functionaries seem not a little humorous to hear that Russia has little money and no credit. They know that she can entirely dispense with credit and that she has, in proportion to her needs, more money than any of her neighbors. She has the largest gold reserve stock in the world, and year by year she is silently adding to it. The Russian church is both collector and custodian of the holy gold hoard. Her expenditure does not absorb half the ecclesiastical revenues. All that can be spared goes into the sacred fund. But here is another source of accumulation. The profits from Russian mines pass into this fund. A very private system is practiced. Russia is a far larger gold producer than is generally supposed, for only a part of the gold mined is reported. It is secretly transferred to the church fund. Ever since the burning of Moscow during the great Napoleonic war the accumulation of this sacred fund has been one of the great aims of the government. The growth of church wealth and the development of gold mining have combined to pile up the increment. Both these sources of revenue are fully under control. The world knows nothing about them, and it enjoys the hallucination that Russia is a poor country.

A quarter of a century ago the reserve in the hands of the government from church and mining revenues amounted to not less than $2,500,000,000. It cannot at this moment be less than $1,000,000,000. The extraordinary fact is that not a ruble was touched to meet the expenses of the Crimean war. This alone speaks volumes as to the power of the nation to endure a tremendous strain on its vast resources. How vast those resources are I was able to imagine in some degree when, a few years ago, I looked wonderingly at the Pan Russian exhibition at Nijni Novgorod. It must be remembered that fully half of Russia's consecrated hoard comes from gold not counted in the world's production because secretly treasured. Bureaucracy is in Russia a much finer art than in the rest of the world. And this fine art is carried to the climacteric in relation to the sacred fund. The prospects of further accumulation are very bright. There are in the whole empire 851 places where gold is worked, excluding the old mines in the Urals. Four hundred of these are in eastern Siberia, a district of which the potential resources are incalculably great.

Is Lord Roberts a prophet? Those who are familiar with his fascinating narrative, "Forty-one Years in India," are familiar with his confident prediction that sooner or later a terrible struggle with Russia is inevitable. It is devoutly to be hoped that such a prognostication may never find fulfillment. Statesmen on both sides should seek to render impossible such a tragedy of the future. But let us not continue to nurse the illusion that Russia would be crippled in any coming contest with any great power by insufficient reserves of the gold which is the essential ammunition.

And They Know How to Use It.

The Japs have a neat and complete little navy which would come very handy, says the Sioux City Journal. In case of any unpleasantness with Russia.

Sounds of Spring.

Ah, the country in the springtime! How it makes one's pulse to quiver!
And you're swept to seas of pleasure by the glory of the scene!
How the blue skies shine reflected in the smooth and placid river
And the forest's boughs are laden with sweet nature's color scheme!
How the birds are all a-chatter where the new turned earth is lying
And lending its sweet perfume to the lazy regnant breeze.
And the plowman guides the oxen, and you hear the jaybird crying—
Oh, truly heaven seemeth near to sylvan scenes like these!
As the plowman marks the furrows in the sun the plowshare glistens;
We can almost read his simple thoughts up close to nature's heart;
Voices whi-per from the forest, and he bends his head and listens
To an anthem sung by nature, one in which we have no part.
Now he's talking to his oxen, or perchance he's softly singing
Some sweet pastoral. Let's listen as his accents rise and flow.
Gracious! My! Well, did you ever? Hear his raucous voice come ringing:
"——! ——! ——? ! ! ! Now, get durn it!
Whoa! Back! Whoa!"

—Houston Post.

BLED BY HIS COMRADE.

How the Gainsborough Portrait Thief Was Blackmailed.

WORK OF HIS "STEPLADDER."

He Tried Not Very Long Ago to Lead the Thief Into a Scotland Yard Trap and Had His Face Smashed. There May Be Disclosures by Both.

The record of the theft and return of Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire would be incomplete without the story of the "stepladder" in the case, says the New York Sun. The "stepladder" was the man upon whose shoulders the thief stood to reach the window through which access was gained to the Agnew art rooms. Up to this time nothing has been printed about this very essential character in this strange romance of fact. Just now his comings and goings and doings are of especial interest to the man who stole the picture. Much has been said about the crime of stealing the picture being outlawed. Just how a felony can become outlawed in England has never been quite satisfactorily explained, and, at any rate, the thief is a little bit uneasy over what his "stepladder" of 25 years ago may do now that the details of the crime have been published and the picture has been returned. He would be just as well satisfied if the "stepladder" concluded to say nothing.

For some reason or another those who know all about the details of the theft are quite as unwilling to mention the name of the "stepladder" as that of the thief. The man is now living in London or in one of its suburbs, and for the greater part of the 25 years he has been blackmailing the actual thief. There were three men who participated in the crime—the thief, the "stepladder" and the "lookout." So long as all three were alive there was no possibility of one blackmailing the other, because a combination of two against one was always possible. The "lookout" died, however, and since his death the "stepladder" has lived on the principal. When he has felt himself in need of money, he has simply hunted up the thief. It is said that the "stepladder" in all these years has obtained from the thief something like $6,000 or $7,000.

On more than one occasion the "stepladder," in the hope of getting a reward from the Agnews, has entered into negotiations with Scotland Yard for the return of the picture. The authorities of the detective branch of the British police always insisted, however, that the return should be accomplished by detectives finding the picture in possession of the man who stole it. A few years ago the "stepladder" came near accomplishing this. He told his principal that it was possible to get a good liberal reward from the Agnews for the return of the picture and arranged to meet the thief "with the picture in his possession" in the Criterion restaurant in London. According to the plan arranged by the "stepladder," the thief was to bring the picture to the restaurant and there turn it over to a third party, who was to go with the "stepladder" to Scotland Yard.

It so happened between the time this plan was agreed upon and the time the delivery was to be made the thief heard from the American sporting man who finally arranged the details of the return of the picture. The sport and the thief had already discussed the matter on the trip from Constantinople to Smyrna after the thief had escaped from prison in Constantinople. The plan of the sport was more to the liking of the thief, and so he concluded to inform his companion in crime that the deal was off. When the night for the delivery arrived, the thief sauntered into the Criterion restaurant and awaited the coming of the "stepladder." He had hardly seated himself when he saw a detective from Scotland Yard come in by a side entrance. A few moments later the "stepladder" came in by the main entrance. In an instant it flashed upon the thief that his pal was playing a double game with him. As compared with the "stepladder" the thief was a small man, but he did not hesitate a moment. Jumping up, he walked over to where the "stepladder" was and asked him to step outside for a moment. The two had hardly reached the street when the little man accused the bigger of double dealing and smashed him in the face. The "stepladder" dropped to the sidewalk as if he had been kicked by a Texas steer. He was no sooner down than the thief was on top of him, punching and kicking and cursing him for all he was worth. After a little the thief let up and told the "stepladder" that he was done with him forever and that if he ever met him again he would shoot him.

Since then the two have never met. The thief knows, however, that the "stepladder" is a man with a long memory and is revengeful. The thief and his friends believe that if a detailed story of the theft, with the name of the thief, is given out by Scotland Yard during the next few days the details will be supplied by the "stepladder." Not intending to be caught napping by any such move on the "stepladder's" part, the thief has arranged with his friends on this side of the water to take certain action. According to the programme agreed upon, if a story approximately correct is given out from Scotland Yard some muted portions of the story will be given out in New York which will make extremely interesting reading for all the London police. It would not be at all surprising if the story told on this side should land the "stepladder" where he will do nobody any harm for several years to come.

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DR. SEAMAN ON CHINA.

Former Surgeon Major's Views on the General Situation.

INDEMNITY QUESTION DISCUSSED.

China Cannot Pay Large Amount Asked by the Powers—Chinese Regard Americans as Their Saviors—Denies That Earl Li's Powers Are Failing—Value of Our Transportation.

Dr. L. L. Seaman, formerly surgeon major of the First engineers, United States volunteers, returned recently to his home in New York after a considerable stay in China, during which he acquired information and views of the general situation there which form most interesting topics of conversation, says the New York Sun. Dr. Seaman went to China to take command of the hospital ship Maine and was prepared to renew her supplies and contracts and extend her service for six months beyond the period for which she had been prepared, but the need for the ship having passed in China Admiral Seymour had sent her home before Dr. Seaman arrived in the orient. The doctor thereupon went straight to Pekin.

In the winter he saw Li Hung Chang half a dozen times, professionally and socially. Dr. Seaman says that the stories of Earl Li's failing powers are untrue. He said that the aged statesman was all right and that at the very time when the European press was reporting his breakdown he found the earl out calling on the Chinese New Year's day, Feb. 18. In one of the furious windstorms that prevail in Peking, when the air is stifling with ancestral dust and one can scarcely see 15 feet, the doctor was astonished upon calling to find that Li himself was out in his sedan chair making official calls. Later in the day, however, the doctor met him at the British legation with Sir Edward Satow, the British ambassador. Dr. Seaman says that of course Li cannot walk far, but that practically he hasn't walked for 20 years, being moved everywhere in his chair. Like other high Chinese officials, who simply form that habit in their self indulgence, and that any man refusing to use his limbs must of course expect to have them atrophy. He said that Li's legs are hardly bigger than one's wrist, but that otherwise his physical condition is excellent, and his intellect is as strong as ever.

It was Li's diplomacy all the while, Dr. Seaman said, to try to get the allies scrapping among themselves, feeling as he did that if this could be accomplished China might escape, and it was this desire and purpose on his part which accounted for his attitude in favor of Russia. For certain distinguished Chinese diplomats abroad, who have also been serving their country, Dr. Seaman has a profound admiration, growing out of their success in cajoling the peoples to which they are accredited into the belief that the Chinese court was not responsible for the whole Boxer rising, as Dr. Seaman says that it was, adding: "Minister Conger was entirely correct in his reports of the situation. The present conditions in China are simply monstrous. The Chinese were guilty of outrages upon the legations and foreigners. Yes, but these have been repaid a thousandfold with cruelties that make one's blood rise, atrocities that are unspeakable. I will not arraign one nationality when there were so many at it. But look at the effect of these 'punitive expeditions'—hundreds of miles of territory devastated and the people ruined.

"Why, the war was over when Pekin was taken. There wasn't any fight left in the Chinaman after that. He doesn't know how to fight. Even the Boxers and their sympathizers did not do much in the way of real war. They would shoot away at the besieged legations at night and then in the daytime send in fruit, and then begin their shooting again at night, setting off firecrackers to add to the din. That's their notion of warfare—to make a noise and scare away the spirits, foreign devils included. They won't learn anything; they are so fearfully proud and so scornful of everything and every one foreign. Their ignorance of the outside world is beyond comprehension. Why, even some of the officials actually thought that a majority of all the foreigners in the world were there in China when the troubles reached their climax. A modern battery of 100 Europeans or Americans mounted in the positions of the Boxers could have demolished the legations in half a day, a work which the Boxers failed to accomplish by their entire siege.

"The moral effect of the war has been entirely lost through events that have happened since it began. Had Peking, that splendid capital, been razed, its palaces, libraries and art treasures burned and its population put to the sword the punishment would have been severe, but the result would have been infinitely better. To have reserved the city for loot and desecration has impressed the orientals with the idea that these practices are virtues in the eyes of the foreign devil, and the hatred and contempt for him have been infinitely intensified. The influence of modern civilization has been lost, and centuries cannot repair the inestimable damage.

"But of these expeditions, in one of which 12,000 people were slaughtered in one day, every one of whom was innocent, every one of whom was unarmed—what of them? The Chinese population of one entire city, all the Russian soldiers could find, except 20 men, at Blagavlinski, in Manchuria—men, women and children—were swept into the Amur river at the point of the deepest and drowned. I know this. A Russian officer who is a personal friend acknowledged it, saying that it made him blush for his country and his people and humanity to have to carry out such orders. And I have the testimony of others. The 20 who escaped were bought off for about rubles, paid to the officer who ordered this carnage, General Grodekow, now governor general of Manchuria, who has since been decorated with a diamond sword for his deed of horror. The number of people swept into the Amur in that one day by the Russians was actually between 12,000 and 15,000.

"These facts cannot be gainsaid; they speak for themselves and are open for the perception of all. And these expeditions of which I have spoken are despoiling the country in which commercial America is most interested. They have been sweeping through the territory to which the United States has been annually sending millions of pieces of goods and other products of American manufacture, the provinces of Manchuria, Pechili and Shantung. The British and Germans and French are laughing in their sleeves at all this, as it affects the commerce of the United States only, of which they are intensely jealous. Their territory is not being invaded and despoiled. Their interests lie in the districts about Kaichan, the valley of the Yangtse-Kiang, Tongpin and to the south, where as yet there is no war and no interruption to foreign commerce.

"Regarding the much talked of indemnity, it is like killing the goose of the golden eggs. China simply cannot pay the heavy indemnities which the powers are asking. It seems to me that, as they know this, the punitive expeditions are carried on with the distinct aim of making it unquestionably impossible for her to pay, so that the powers may in the end demand territorial compensation and so bring about the destruction of the integrity of the empire. The Chinese look upon the Americans as their saviors.

"The proposed Hsi An Fu expedition, going 500 miles through a devastated country after the empress, was a bluff. The Germans didn't have the necessary transportation. Nobody except the Americans has any transportation in China worth talking about. The Germans couldn't even take the Count von Waldersee up from Taku, and the United States quartermaster had to lend them a mule team for that purpose.

"Count von Waldersee was not the only one who profited by our excellent and quickable transportation facilities. The Americans furnished a 40 mule train to take Sir Claude Macdonald down to tide water, and then the British wanted to borrow another train to bring back his successor, but the Americans said they couldn't spare any more. They hadn't sent so much as a thank you or a cold bottle in the way of acknowledgment of what had been done, and our quartermaster thought it time to call a halt.

"But we've done more than transport them. We've clothed and kept warm large numbers of the Europeans there. We have sold them overcoats and underclothing and stoves. Count von Waldersee is enjoying the grateful heat of an American stove now. Both the transportation and the commissary service of the United States army have been eye openers to the European armies. Not one single item of the commissary's supplies ran out all winter until just before I came away, when the first complaint came in, and it was that the canvas had run short. And the reason for this was that our people had sold so much of it to others."

A LIFE PROLONGER.

Camille Flammarion Says Study of Stars Tends to Great Longevity.

Speaking recently to the New York Journal's Paris correspondent, Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, remarked that astronomical study had a noticeable tendency to prolong human life. Discussing further this seeming strange condition, Flammarion said:

"Yes, I hold fast to the theory that the study of astronomy tends to prolong human life. I have put my theory before the Astronomical Society of France, an organization numbering 2,500 members, and many of them agree with me. The contemplation of the heavens ennobles man. It helps to carry him away from earthly passions. These latter, if allowed to run riotously, shorten the span of human life.

"The cold, calm study of astronomy makes the student rise to higher things. Besides, we have many examples of longevity in our astronomical society. Our dean is 105 years old, yet is in excellent health. There are at least 12 members over 80, 20 over 80, and ever so many have passed the Scriptural limit.

"Comparatively speaking, the latter are mere boys in everything except learning. My theory is that the contemplation of the heavens, while freeing the student of astronomy from earthly passions, at the same time pictures for him serenity and longevity."

Gentle Spring.

The spring is dawning. Over all the trees
A veil of filmy green is lightly thrown,
There comes a whisper on the gentle breeze
That speaks of blossoms and of fields new sown.

The weeping willows hanging o'er the stream
Their golden pollen fling upon the air;
The plowboy with his strong and faithful team
Goes singing o'er the fields with ne'er a care.

He hears the bluebirds singing blithe and free,
The catbird scolds him as he passes by,
And everywhere in grass and bush and tree
Is joyous life, for spring is drawing nigh.

And when his tasks are done he wanders where
The first frail, sweet arbutus may be found,
And, brushing off the last year's leaves with care,
He finds it nestling close against the ground.

He loiters slowly on the homeward way;
The stars look kindly on him from the height.
The last gleam of the swiftly dying day
Is hidden by the purple veil of night.
—Baltimore News.

TRADING IN PHILIPPINES

Bright Outlook For Men With Small Capital.

RICH HARVESTS TO BE REAPED.

American Recently Returned Tells of Enterprises in Which Thousand Returns Should Reward Energy and Push—Soldier Who Set Up a Sawmill—Pearl Fishing.

A man who has recently come from the Philippines thus discusses the future of the Islands as an investment field, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"The coming years in the Philippines will open to American capital and energy a new field, and are likely months enterprises which will astonish the inhabitants will have been instituted. Pending, however, the great influx of capital to the Islands there remain many enterprises in which men of small means may embark and reap a rich harvest of golden dollars. And to get in on the ground floor, as it were, these men must hasten, for it is as certain as anything in commercial life that small investors will be crowded to the wall when richer men begin to realize how inexhaustible is the gold and pearl beds of thousands into a country which, while old on the earth's map of commerce, has not yet been developed to one one-hundredth part of its resources.

"In America the young man with from $1,000 to $5,000 can invest his money in a small way at a smaller interest. In the Philippines he can easily and safely make today $10 per cent every six months if he but employ business prudence and American energy. To those unfamiliar with conditions in the Philippines this may seem somewhat harsh, but discharged soldiers and officers of volunteers have with less than $1,000 capital sprung upward to riches with phenomenal swiftness since 1898. And as a rule they were not excessively bright either.

"Since Spaniards first became possessors of the Philippines the civilized world has had small commerce with the natives. The word small is used advisedly, considering the richness of the various islands, their fertility and resources. At no time has Spain controlled more than ten or a dozen ports of entry. The natives have at all times controlled the interior. English, German and French commercial men have gone into Manilla and do small business there. The Chinese and Indians from India have done far more in the way of business than their whiter and supposedly more civilized brethren. Dealers in India and Japanese silks, diamonds and native golds and slippers of rice and hemp have made fortunes in a few years, yet some of the most lucrative of industries in this country have gone to the Philippines absolutely undeveloped and unheeded.

"Take, for instance, the sawmill industry. Ralph Platt, captain and commissary of the Second Oregon regiment, resigned when his comrades returned to the United States. He had some $1,500 in gold. Noting the crude methods employed in the handling of timber, he belonged him to start a sawmill on modern plans. Sending to Oregon and California, he purchased and transported second-hand sawmill machinery on the smallest scale imaginable. As a result he made 500 per cent every four months on his investment. He mill last all it could do, and not six months ago he returned to America and bought a first class plant for a large mill. Mr Platt expects to begin exporting teakwood and mahogany at once. Both of these woods abound. In fact, mahogany in the Philippines is not as valuable as pine in America. It is used for all purposes—the manufacture of furniture, the building of houses, the making of flooring and even for firewood. In this field alone there are many chances for men with small means.

"Again, pearl fishing is an industry which is not to any great degree expensive and which nets large profits. As in southern European waters, pearls are plentiful, and yet the industry has never been worked properly. The natives are lazy and content with a bare living, and foreigners seem to have ignored the fact that money could be made by hiring a few natives and canoes and setting them to dragging and diving for pearls. W. J. Fletcher, a sergeant in a western regiment, thought this out and as a result obtained his discharge and started pearl fishing on small capital. Today he has a big bank account in the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, and his income has reached more than comfortable proportions.

"On the island of Mindanao there is great wealth in gold and precious stones. The native Moros, a species of Mohammedans, have for hundreds of years used diamonds, emeralds, topaz and rubies as ornaments, and the richer classes wear gold embroidered garments. Their harems are hung with costly tapestries worked with gold, and they seem to have never appreciated the commercial value of these products. American prospectors could make fortunes in Mindanao, and by use of the new bichloride process the mountains of the island should prove very rich.

"Rice culture is an industry which might be compared to the raising of cotton in the south. It is necessary, but has to be gone into on a large scale. There is money in it when done extensively, and a few thousand dollars would establish a rice plantation of many hundreds of acres.

"Manila needs several American drug stores. With 70,000 American soldiers resident in the Philippines there are only two drug stores in the city where English is spoken, and these would disgrace a small country town in America. Owing to the climate tropical illness is frequent, and an enterprising American druggist would do well.

"In all Manila there is not one good hotel. The Oriente, owned by an English syndicate, would receive scant patronage in this country. The lowest rate made to guests was $30 gold a month. A few American plan restaurants, too, would pay big profits. The barber shops are run by natives, with possibly half a dozen exceptions, and are foul smelling places, into which a tramp in America would hesitate to venture. To the man who would start decent American barber shops would come much patronage and money. In Manila everybody rides in carriages, gharri or carromatta. Even natives do not walk. The heat is too intense. The public conveyances are old and ramshackle, and the horses, Andalusian ponies imported from Spain, mere bags of bones. Some American could go there and buy an outfit of carriages, gharri and carromattas and horses and set up a good service and make money. Everybody would patronize his rigs day and night. It would not require a very large amount of capital, and the result would be certain.

"And so one might go on and describe the most common industries of life, which are neglected in the Philippines and into which men with small capital could embark and make money. In a few months, or a year at best, managed men will see these opportunities and take advantage of them. Before that, however, men of limited means have an opportunity to make much money by the exercise of judgment and discretion."

A SINGLE TAX COLONY.

Detroit Man Plans to Start One in Africa With Negroes.

Frank H. Warren of Detroit is making arrangements to export 1,000 American negroes to Africa, where they will start a colony, to be run according to single tax principles.

Mr. Warren, who is full of enthusiasm and hard work, believes that his colony, which the people of Detroit call the Ragtime colony, will be an enormous success. He has accumulated about $10,000 toward his scheme. This gives only $10 per colored man, which is hardly enough to take them quite as far as Africa. But the projector says he has only just begun. He expects the hearty cooperation of some of the best people in the south.

"I shall start for Africa with not fewer than 1,000 American negroes and their wives and families," says Mr. Warren. "The country that I have decided on is about 200 miles southeast of Liberia and north of the Kongo. It is in the heart of the wilderness, but communication can be easily opened with the coast trade.

"This part of the continent has been selected principally because of its favorable climate and remarkably fertile soil. The temperature never falls below 70 degrees and never rises above 90. The soil gives two crops a year, and a man there can cultivate five acres of ground. Each crop of rice acres will produce at a minimum $800, or a maximum $2,000.

"All these results can be obtained with a great deal less labor than the average negro is now made to do in the south practically for nothing. He will be his own boss, free to make his own way. He will live in a community where there will be no white man to look down upon him.

"There will be a ready market for our crops in England. The steamship lines to that country are direct and the commercial communications excellent. There is no question that Africa, his native land, offers a splendid field for the American negro. The climate will suit him, and the surroundings are such that he will feel like a new man among them."

NEW SMALLPOX CURE.

Satisfactory Results Obtained From Exhaustive Tests With Apple Cider.

Arizona physicians have just completed exhaustive tests and found very satisfactory results from the use of apple cider as a preventive and a cure for smallpox.

The past winter, an unusually severe one in the southwest, has seen a widespread epidemic of smallpox in the extreme southern part of Arizona and northern Mexico. Some weeks ago, according to a Phenix dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle, an attendant at the pesthouse in Jerome discovered by accident that the use of pure apple cider was helping his patients, one of them having received a quantity from the east and distributed it among his fellow sufferers. Drs. Wood and Kauli made tests with cider on other patients and found most gratifying results. A pint each day, in doses each hour, drove away the eruption in from 5 to 15 days, and ten patients were entirely cured and discharged within a month. Other tests were made among the Mexican residents along the international line, where there were cases of a more violent nature. In every instance where pure cider was used cures were effected, and 50 barrels more of the apple juice have been ordered from Illinois and New York to carry experiments farther into Mexico.

Latest Life Saving Apparatus.

A pitch cloak is the newest form of life saving apparatus. It is a Swiss invention. It weighs about one pound and will keep a fully equipped soldier above the surface of the water. It has waterproof pockets in which food and drink may be carried, as well as live lights in case the wearer is shipwrecked in the night.

Zoological Changes.

It has been found in Germany that camels are superior animals for farm labor. If the oxen wish to keep their jobs, says the Boston Transcript, they will have to hump themselves.

WORLD'S OILFIELDS.

Texas Spouters Have an Advantage Over All Others.

LOCATION IS MOST FAVORABLE.

Wells Are Within Eighteen Miles of Their Seaport—The Product Valuable Chiefly For Fuel, and the Supply Apparently Inexhaustible—A Great Rival of Steam Coal.

Five gushers already in the Beaumont field is a record which is adding daily interest in the development in the new oil region of Texas, says a Baltimore dispatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser. It seems to be generally recognized that the great value of the oil is its quality as a fuel placed by nature where it is capable of doing the greatest good to the greatest number at the least cost of production. This is the position taken in an elaborate article reviewing the world's oil trade, but having special reference to the Texas situation, published in the current number of The Manufacturers' Record, and written by a student of the oil situation from the broadest kind of standpoint. He writes:

"On first impression it would seem that as the Beaumont oil is chiefly a fuel oil it would be of secondary importance to the higher grade oil, but when the relative demands for fuel oil and refined oil are considered it is evident that a fuel oil in the apparently inexhaustible quantities in which it has been found in the Beaumont field is of much more importance and value than an illuminating oil in the comparatively limited quantities that nature has provided for it. The demand for fuel oil is practically unlimited and the demand has been met in only one country, Russia, where the consumption of fuel oil now amounts to more than eight times the combined consumption of all the refined oils."

The writer sketches the situation in the oilfields of the United States, Russia, the Dutch East Indies and other countries and, returning to the study of the Beaumont field, writes:

"The special advantage which Beaumont oil has over any other oil in the world is in the fact that it can be produced and marketed at a minimum cost. Being produced within 18 miles of a seaport, it can be piped into tank steamers at a cost so small as to be almost incalculable, and it can be delivered at the seaports of the United States, Mexico, the West Indies, South America and Europe at a cost so low that no other fuel can be used in competition for steam purposes. Fuel oil from wells in the Beaumont field can be piped to the seaboard at Port Arthur and run into tank steamers at a total cost of production and transportation not exceeding 10 cents a barrel, and, as 8½ barrels of oil are equal to one ton of coal for steam purposes, this is equal to the delivery of coal at the seaboard at a cost of 85 cents a ton.

"The location is specially advantageous for shipment to Mexico and the West Indies, which are the largest importers of American coal, receiving nearly 50 per cent of all the coal that is exported, excepting that which goes to Canada. In considering the export feature of fuel oil and the advantageous location of the Beaumont field, the growing importance of New Orleans and Galveston as seaports should not be overlooked. These ports now stand respectively fourth and fifth in the value of their exports, which in each case amounts to more than double that of San Francisco, and are only exceeded by New York, Boston and Baltimore.

"The coal used in the United States for steam and industrial purposes is about 80 per cent of the entire production. Wherever fuel oil has come into competition with coal for steam purposes it has practically driven coal from the field. It has done it in Russia and is now doing it in California, and it will do it wherever it comes into competition with coal which has to be transported long distances."

The article treats of the Beaumont oil as a supplier of fuel for the southwest as well as for foreign shipment and says:

"There is no question that fuel oil which can be put aboard vessels as cheaply as oil from the Beaumont field can be delivered to any point in the United States that can be reached by water at a price which will give it a great advantage over steam coal. It is evident that the market in this direction alone would absorb the entire production of the Texas oilfield at a price which gives its use an advantage over coal. That this will be the case cannot be doubted when it is considered how sensitive industrial works of every kind are to the cost of fuel, which is only second in importance to water transportation as a factor in the location and growth of industrial centers, and the slightest advantage is immediately taken by all consumers."

Crowned Heads Unusually Uneasy.

As a sign of the times it must be apparent that the crown business is not what it is cracked up to be, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Emperor William is being made a daily target for scrap iron. King Edward is having social discord, an earthquake has been rumbling around the sultan, and everybody is taking a shot at Czar Nicholas.

Railroad to Mecca.

The Mohammedans want a better way to Mecca. They desire to go there by railway and for that purpose have given the sultan $105,000 to be used in constructing a railroad.

A RUSH OF HOME SEEKERS.

Phenomenal Movement of American Settlers Into Northwestern States.

The phenomenal movement of home seekers to the northwestern states, which has been steadily increasing since Feb. 15, when the first low rates of the season were put in effect, at railroad officials and ranging from agents, says a special dispatch from St. Paul to the New York Times. Between Feb. 15 and April 1 25,000 home seekers have gone to new homes through the St. Paul gateway. They have gone in colonies requiring a dozen trains to carry them and their effects. They have gone as small communities, comprising a few families, and hundreds have struck out alone in search of fortune in a new land.

Washington has thus far enjoyed the greatest preference by the immigrants, a conservative estimate allowing that some 50 per cent of the total have found North Dakota next comes South Dakota, then Oregon and Idaho. These new settlers are not foreigners. They come from the eastern, middle and southern states, where they have lived for a generation or more and until their land has become too valuable to keep and their families too large to be maintained by it. It is a movement forced by circumstances that impels the sale of the small eastern farm, from the proceeds of which five or six times as much land may be obtained in the west and which will yield many more means in proportion. It is this change of location that gives both the parents and the children an opportunity to swap the old homestead for a farm for each member of the family and increases the opportunities.

Minnesota and Wisconsin are also getting their share of new settlers, but these come from the old country largely and have already increased the population of those two states by perhaps 100,000 Scandinavians. The military laws of Sweden, it is said, will cause the immigration of 50,000 families during the summer.

It is almost useless to try to estimate the immigration of this year at the present time. Last year it was thought that fully 25,000 people went into South Dakota, 20,000 into North Dakota and 20,000 into northern Minnesota. From the land sales, from the reports of the railroad men, from the indications at points of vantage all over the three states, it may not be unreasonable to place this year's immigration at 50,000, or more than twice that of last year.

A NEW ROMANCE.

Tolstoi's "Father Sergius" Resembles Somewhat "The Christian."

Count Tolstoi is at present hard at work on a new romance, which is to be entitled "Father Sergius," this being the name of a monk who is the principal character in the book, says the New York Journal. This monk had been in his younger days a fashionable leader of society, and in his seclusion he finds it difficult to realize that he cannot again take any active part in worldly affairs.

Moreover, he dearly loved the good things of life while he was enjoying himself among the fast young men of St. Petersburg, and neither prayers nor fasting is always potent enough to drive from his memory the visions of those pleasant days when he willingly let himself be allured by the world, the flesh and the devil.

Tolstoi shows us how he manfully struggles against various temptations which beset him in the lonely retreat, and thus his book may be described as the history of a righteous soul battling with unrighteousness. In some respects the plot of "Father Sergius" is similar to that of "The Christian," by Hall Caine, though the point of view from which the subject is studied by the Russian writer is so different from that of the English author that readers are hardly likely to see great similarity between the two books. Tolstoi's hero is in many respects a noble character—so noble indeed that he is worshiped for and wife as a saint.

The book, it is said, will be finished in a few weeks.

American Invasion of Nicaragua.

When the United States gets ready to construct the Nicaragua canal, the presence of considerable American sentiment in that country will be discovered, writes a correspondent in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A peaceable conquest of the republic seems to be in progress. Americans have had a weakness for meddling in the political affairs of Nicaragua a long time, and now, it appears, the industrial invasion is proceeding, with notable results. In one district, Matagalpa, between 80 and 90 Americans are operating coffee plantations. A large American company is working the old gold mines. In the district of Jinotega and elsewhere Americans are obtaining large interests in the tobacco growing industry. They are getting control of transportation facilities.

Novel Oil Exhibition For the President.

President William McKinley and his party will be treated to a novel sight upon their visit to Beaumont, Tex., on May 1, says an Austin dispatch to the New York Sun. Arrangements have been made by the oil men of that district to convey the president and his party to the scene of the oil wells, and upon their arrival there all of the wells will be turned loose and permitted to spout into the air. At present there are six of these wells, and each of them spouts to a height of from 150 to 200 feet. It is expected that at least ten more wells will be brought in by May 1. The Texas legislature has accepted an invitation from the people of Beaumont to be present on the occasion of the president's visit and witness the spectacle.

SUBMARINE SIGNALING.

Great Possibilities Predicted For System Developed at Boston.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST REPORTED.

It Is Asserted That the Signal Can Be Heard Over a Distance of Ten Miles For Protection of Vessels—British International Bell to Be Placed at Mouth of the St. Lawrence.

The interest manifested by the British government in the system of submarine signaling controlled by Boston men, together with the announcement that the first bell to be attached to a buoy will be placed at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, is causing much comment among persons who profess to see great possibilities for this invention, says the New York Herald.

The assertion is made that it has been clearly demonstrated that signaling can be done under water for a distance of ten miles. Plans are now being made to put the system into practical operation. That the Canadian government has taken hold of the system is due to Henry M. Whitney, brother of the former secretary of the navy, who is president of the company controlling the invention and who is also president of the Dominion Coal company, the vessels of which are in constant danger at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Signaling bells have been placed in Boston harbor. Tests are being made at Boston almost daily for the benefit of persons interested in the invention. Mr. Blount, the British consul at Boston, early notified his government about the invention. Captain Lewis Bayley, R. N., British naval attache, was directed to investigate it.

The scow Sea Fox, on which was the operating apparatus, a few days ago was anchored off Winthrop head. A large bell was lowered 20 feet into the water through a well in the bottom of the scow. The first test was made at a distance of a quarter of a mile. The bell was operated from the deck of the Sea Fox by an electrical machine which controlled the tongue of the bell.

The receiver, with its 12 "ears," was dropped overboard from a vessel to a depth of about 12 feet. The company then went to the pilothouse, and by means of telephone receivers, displaced to each ear, a strong sound as of a bell, somewhat muffled, but still with a good metallic ring, was heard with distinctness. When all had been satisfied that the bell could be heard, the vessel started to a point about three miles distant. With the exception that it lost a little of the metallic ring the sound was heard even more distinctly than when the vessel was a quarter of a mile away.

At four miles the sound came more rapidly and with the same vigor as in the previous tests. Those operating the bell had adopted another method of communication, the ringing being in strokes of two. Eight nautical miles out, or ten statute miles, the receiver was again lowered, and the sound heard resembled a short, sharp rap. It was more like striking with one's knuckles upon wood than the muffled sound of a bell, but this at the distance was considered a highly successful test.

It was explained that the difference in tone at the greatest distance was due to the fact that the fundamental tone of the bell became an overtone. A tenor bell which, it is believed, will overcome what little difficulty exists in being cast in Troy. The test of the day was a demonstration that vessels equipped with receivers in a harbor guarded with bells have nothing to fear in the thickest of weather or the densest of the fog.

Professor Elisha Gray, who died several months ago, and Arthur J. Mundy invented the system. The company which controls the invention is now preparing to guard Boston harbor with its invention. It is its purpose to set out two bells, one off Nahant and the other off Minot's ledge. They will be about 11 miles apart, and in practical service from buoys held down by moorings. These bells will be connected with the shore by a short cable from a power house. When they are in operation, they will ring simultaneously.

Vessels coming into the harbor equipped with receivers, it is contended, will hear the sound at least ten miles out from those points. The bells ringing together and heard aboard ship will indicate a direct course to the mouth of the harbor, even though thick weather be on. Should only one bell be heard, the pilot seeks a course until he again hears the sound of the two bells. On the ringing of either bell he can determine his position by the use of a chart. The bells will be different in tone in order to be recognized.

Other uses of this form of submarine signaling, it is believed, will make it possible for one ship to telegraph to another and thus avoid collisions and also enable lightships to communicate with the shore.

All of the Dominion Coal company vessels will be equipped with receivers, and tests of its practicability will be made. Montreal shipowners have agreed to adopt this service as soon as they can obtain bells and receivers. Deputy Minister of Marine Gourdeau of Ottawa has declared that the service will be adopted by him as soon as possible.

Valuable Pearl Found in Iowa.

A button pearl perfect in shape and color, weighing 61 grains and measuring three-quarters of an inch across the top, was found by Mrs. John Lewis of Lansing, Ia., the other day. It is the finest find in the pearl line reported and probably [illegible]

THE FISHER CORNER

Reminiscences by a Pioneer Marionite. A Few Words About the Old Oak Lately Fallen to the Ax

In iconoclastic fierceness of spirit time deals harshly with another old landmark, and what has been known to the present generation as the old Fisher corner succumbs to the onward march of improvement, the upbuilding of Greater Marion.

A force of workmen is now engaged in tearing down and removing the old residence which was a familiar sight to youngsters, in days gone by, who are now grandfathers and grandmothers. Knowing something of its history and associations a reporter called on Mrs. Elanore P. Fisher and learned much concerning the place, that although quite familiar to many of the older residents of the city, is of interest to the generation witnessing its removal.

Mrs. Fisher stated that the back part of the house was built by her father, Mr. S. S. Bennett, in 1829, and the timber used in its construction was sawed out at Bucyrus and hauled from that place to Marion. In those days Marion was without a sawmill owing to the absence of water power, and as a result frame houses were the exception and not the rule.

The front part of the house was built in 1836, and remained as then arranged, and was occupied by Mr. Bennett until the time of his death in 1881. Mrs. Bennett resided in the house until 1884.

It was then sold to Mr. William Fisher, who made a few unimportant changes in the building and used it as his residence until he moved to New York a few years ago.

When the house was erected there were no other buildings of any kind on the north side of Center street to Main street and on the south side there were but two houses, which were made of logs. A log house and a tannery stood where the old brick residence owned by the Campbell estate is now located, and on the opposite side of the street a little farther west was the residence of Samuel Holmes, then considered the finest in the county.

Mr. Bennett's residence was the corner of a patch of woods which extended to Campbell street, west, and north to a point just a little above the present railroad lines. Mr. Bennett bought this property of Mr. Holmes, who was one of the pioneers of this part of the country.

In reviewing the history of the house, Mrs. Fisher mentioned the fact that Marion in those days was nearly all included within the boundaries of East, West, North and South streets, as they were then known, and recalled that it was nothing unusual to encounter a party of Indians on the streets especially after they had drawn their semi-annual allowance from the government. At such times they came down from their reservation at Upper Sandusky in large bodies, this being their nearest trading point.

When the Bennetts were visited by relatives from the East, carriage drives would be made across the prairie to the Indian reservation. As to the old oak tree, which stood on the premises and which sheltered a playground for infant Wyandots, as it had in succeeding years for other children, Mrs. Fisher said that it was a part of her earliest recollections and its care had been a matter of considerable concern on the part of her family. It is of the water oak variety and by careful and judicious trimming was made the beautiful ornament it has proven. It is not without deep regret that she witnesses the change which is now in progress, and as much may be said of all the old residents of the city, who, through association and familiarity, felt a sort of property right in the old tree at least.

THE OLD OAK AND THE BENNETT RESIDENCE.

CATTLE FROZEN.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 23.—Five hundred cattle have been frozen to death in the mountain pastures. Many people are also believed to have been frozen. The snow is six to eight feet and a freshet is inevitable.

Certain Results

"Nothing Can Be Surer" Is the Testimony of Marion Citizens.

The stage of uncertainty is over in Marion. There can now be had plenty of positive proof in the testimony of citizens. Evidence of this nature should convince the most skeptical doubter in this vicinity. Read the following:

Mr. E. D. Cheney of 112 South Prospect street, dealer in stoves, says: "Diabetes runs in our family, my brother at present being a great sufferer from that complaint, consequently when my kidneys and bladder annoyed me for years it made me considerably more than anxious to check the trouble. I met with little success until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, sold by W. B. Foye, the druggist. They certainly did me good. I received more benefit from their treatment than anything else I ever tried."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

RESOLUTIONS

Are Passed on the Death of Carrie E. Carey by Eastern Stars.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Grand Patron of the Universe, in His divine providence, to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Carrie E. Carey, therefore be it

Resolved by Wyandot Chapter, No. 116, O. E. S., That today there are sad memories for us when we think of her who will no more tread the paths of earth, whose work is ended. We long for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is stilled. But while we grieve because we miss her, we rejoice in her joy, for as she watches for our coming from the shores of that better life, could she send a message to us, it would be "Weep not."

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this chapter be extended to those who mourn, and may we offer you condolence, while through our falling tears we point you to the sunshine of God's promise, that rainbow of hope, the happy meeting beyond the shores of time, and as One by one each link shall fall away in death may the parting be but temporary and the meeting eternal."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of the chapter; that a copy be transmitted to the friends of the deceased, and that they be furnished the newspapers for publication.

Mrs. Blanche Graham,
Miss Edith Lindsey, Com.
O. V. Roby,

It's a mistake to imagine that itching piles can't be cured; a mistake to suffer a day longer than you can help. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

NEW GASLIGHT MANTLE.

Austrian Makes an Incandescent One Which Lasts 2,000 Hours.

Frank H. Mason, consul general of the United States at Berlin, reports to the state department at Washington an improvement in the incandescent gaslight mantle which is said to be of the highest importance. The inventor, or discoverer, rather, is Rudolph Langhans, an Austrian engineer. Almost endless experiments have been made, with the hope of strengthening the mantles, which are an ash-like structure.

Mr. Langhans' discovery consists of a chemical complex, which when added to the thoriaceria mantle converts it from a loose, weak ash structure scarcely able to sustain its own weight into an elastic glass, wherein the constituents are chemically combined and not merely mechanically piled together. The chemical binding makes the mantle not only stronger, but it holds the ceria to its work and thereby maintains the constancy of the light emission, and, by one of those freaks of fortune that sometimes favor the inventor, it paralyzes the shrinkage tendency of the thoria.

The old mantle, called the thoriaceria, it should be borne in mind, is composed of about 99 per cent thorium oxide and about 1 per cent of cerium oxide. The thoria is the light emitting member and the ceria the catcher, as it is called; hence the name.

It is claimed for the Austrian invention that it is strong enough to withstand use on railway trains and that it keeps its candle power so that after four months' normal usage it is brighter than an ordinary old style mantle after a few hours' burning. The average life of these mantles is not four months, however, but from 1,500 to 2,000 hours. The candle power at the end of 600 hours, under conditions of quality and pressure of gas such as are found at Berlin, is as high as or higher than the candle power of a thoriaceria mantle burning under the same conditions for 50 hours. During the first 10 or 20 hours of use the new mantle normally increases in candle power. The maximum luminosity of the old style is at the time it is first lighted.

Not the least important feature of the improvement is the fact that the cost of manufacturing is not increased. It is believed that the mantle will be as well adapted to American conditions as to German.

CLEVELAND CAPITALIST

Is After the Scioto Valley Traction Company's Proposed Line.

J. W. Newcomer of Cleveland was in the city Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Newcomer came here with a son, whom he brought to the Dr. C. E. Sawyer sanatorium for treatment, but combined some other business with it.

Mr. Newcomer had heard of the proposed Scioto Valley Traction company's road between here and Richwood and called on the local promoters to inquire concerning the project. Mr. Newcomer is identified with the Cleveland capitalists, who are back of the road which is already contracted for from Findlay south through Kenton and to Columbus, hence his interest in the Interurban road in which Marion people are interested. At his request he was shown over the proposed route Monday afternoon, and he seemed very much pleased with the project. He stated that he would like to have his people secure the road and will lay a plan before them to do so.

No propositions were made him by the local promoters and he made them none, but it is possible that he will.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice.

Allen, Mr. G. B.; Berrito, Mr. Albert F. (2); Buehler, Mr. Adolph; Bentz Mr. Frank; Foelett, Mr. A. B.; Gooding, D.; Hill, Harley M.; Hullit, Leroy E.; Idleman, Mr. W. E.; King, Mr. Roy; Kenney, Mr. Elbert; Knot, Mr. Frank; Kelley, Mr. Bertie; League, Mr. Clarence; Peck, W. A.; Wright, Mr. Pat; Worrellon, Mr. William; Cosgrove, Mrs. George; Dale, Mrs. G. A.; Garis, Mrs. Marie; Grumm, Miss Maude; Hamilton, Mrs. Janey; Moore, Mrs. B. F.; Newman, Mrs. Lizzie; Owens, Mrs. Etta Ward; Rennard, Miss Ada; Smoyer, Miss Florence.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Will Be Held at the Epworth M. E. Church Sunday.

Cooper Post, G. A. R., met Monday evening and among other things decided to accept an invitation from Dr. A. E. Smith to attend Sunday services at the Epworth Methodist church Memorial Sunday, April 28. The ladies of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief corps will also attend with the post.

A committee of the society is already making preparations for Decoration day services. In a few days a citizens' committee will be appointed and the two will meet and plan the program for the day.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Houghton Buggy Co., Marion, Ohio, are the largest dealers in Central Ohio and can undersell any one else. They have top buggies at $40.00 up. Surries at $65.00 up. Three-inch tire farm wagons complete $56.00. wk-tf

Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Over 8,000 Miles of New Tracks Will Be Laid In 1901.

CHIEFLY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

New England States Not Likely to Have More Steam Roads—A Smoke Vent For Trains—British Railway Adopts Baggage Check System—An Anti-tobacco Rule.

From present indications more than 8,000 miles of railroad will be built in the United States this year, or over 600 miles more than were built last year. From official sources The Railway Age has received positive statements that contracts have been let in some cases construction is in progress for 5,598 miles of new lines. From the hundreds of projects for railways, looking up thousands of miles, 53 seem most likely of early realization. These projects are for 2,294 miles of new railroad. Adding this to the lines already under contract and construction makes a total of 8,202 miles of track to be built. These 8,202 miles are distributed through 43 states and territories. The only parts of the country in which railroad building is not now going on or is not in immediate prospect are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Nevada.

The regions in which the largest mileage is under contract or construction, upon nearly 200 lines, are as follows: Texas, 763 miles, on 11 lines; Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 612 miles, on 9 lines; Georgia, 603 miles, on 9 lines; Pennsylvania, 390 miles, on 17 lines; New Mexico, 230 miles, on 2 lines; Illinois, 221 miles, on 4 lines; Arkansas, 198 miles, on 6 lines; Louisiana, 175 miles, on 4 lines; Minnesota, 165 miles, on 5 lines, and Washington, 167 miles, on 5 lines.

The average length of the 200 lines which have reached the contract or construction period is only about 30 miles. The building of short lines continues especially noticeable in Pennsylvania where the 17 lines now under way aggregate only 390 miles, or less than 18 miles each. In the eastern and middle states, well supplied with trunk lines, the railway building of the future naturally will be confined to short roads.

As for the six New England states, it seems as if steam railroad building had ended when only three little lines, aggregating 38 miles, are reported under way. Nevertheless competitive track laying has not ceased in those thickly settled states, for the towns and the woods are full of electric railways, built, building and projected, paralleling the steam roads and reaching all places to which the latter might have been inclined to build branches.

A number of important lines are now under way in the southwest, such as the 400 mile extension of the Rock Island to El Paso, the ambitious enterprise known as the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, which proposes to build more than 900 miles of main line from Kansas City to the Rio Grande and several hundred miles in Mexico; the 320 miles of extension which the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf is pushing in the southwest and the important extensions in Texas by the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific and other companies. Every one of the great western, northwestern and southern lines has considerable extensions under way or in view. Burlington, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (credited, among other things, with a 700 mile project into Montana), Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Southern, Louisville and Nashville and others, all reaching out long arms to new territories or shortening distances between important points already served.

J. J. Miller, an employee of the Pennsylvania railroad, has invented a device that is intended to solve the smoke nuisance on trains, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. This invention consists of a pipe connection with the smokestack of the locomotive running back over the entire passenger train, the sections being connected on the same principle as the airbrake. The average diameter of an engine smokestack is 14 inches, and the pipe that will run from it over the train is of the same diameter. The smoke and cinders are thus passed over the entire train and escape on both sides of the rear coach at the bottom.

The Great Eastern railway will introduce the baggage check system on its lines on June 1, says a London cable dispatch to the New York Sun. A small fee will be charged, but the adoption of the system by the passengers is optional with them. The Caledonian railway is having 30 steel cars built at Leeds and 20 in America with the object of comparing results.

The Norfolk and Western Railway company, according to the Washington Post, has promulgated a regulation forbidding the use of tobacco by its employees while on duty.

Pan-American Bicycle Tour.

A tour to Buffalo during the Pan-American exposition has been planned by the Associated Cycling clubs of New York city. Twenty-five clubs are interested in the tour and it is expected that at least 250 riders will make the trip, says the New York World. A special committee will make all the necessary arrangements. Cyclists will camp near the fair grounds.

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by the Dumble Pharmacy, North Main Street.

Infant Death.

Bernice, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson of west Columbia died of congestion of the lungs at noon tue day.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

Home-grown seed potatoes for sale. Canaan No. 3, Rural N. Y. Seneca Beauty and Early Harvest. 50c per bushel. E. N. Uncapher, Marion, O. tu-wk-p

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS.
111½ W. Center St. Phone 2384.

Dr. M. C. Steeves graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of Dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

We Take **Farm Risks**

And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.

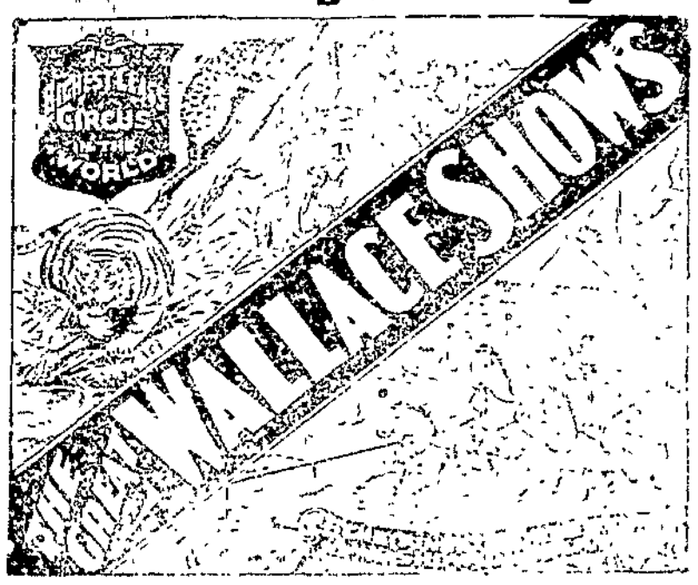
Uncapher & McKinley

Trained Voices
Are in Demand.
I can train them.
Herbert Hutchinson,
Voice Teacher.
232 S. Greenwood St., - - - Marion, O.

A. ADELL & SON,
General INSURANCE Agents
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES. ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y. Largest Life Insurance Company in the World.
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office—opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O.

J. N. HOYT,
—THE—
MARION OPTICIAN,
At residence and Office, 319 South Main Street,
Mondays Only.

AT MARION,
Monday, May 6



The Greatest, Grandest and the Best
AMERICA'S BIG TENTED ENTERPRISES!

Three Rings, Half Mile Race Track, 1,000 Features, 100 Phenomenal Acts, 20 Clowns, 20 Hurricane Races, 4 Trains, 10 Acres Canvas, 10,000 Seats, 1,500 Employees, 6 Bands, 50 Cages, Droves of Camels, 15 Open Dens, Herds of Elephants, $1,000.00 daily expenses.

CIRCUS,
Museum, Menagerie, & Royal Roman Hippodrome
—CAPITAL, $3,000,000.—

The Greatest Performers in the known world are with the Great Wallace Shows this season, including the

OUR STREET PARADE Will be given daily, is the finest ever put on the streets. A Sunburst of Splendor.

Excursions run on every line of travel. No gambling devices tolerated.
NEVER DIVIDES. NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

J. B. Taylor, Res. Phone 1573 | **Drs. Taylor & Simpson,** Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery | L. B. Simpson, Res. Phone 2291.

Office Fisher building, cor. West Center and Prospect streets, over Shumaker & Archer's Grocery. Patronage Appreciated—Good Service—Reasonable Charges.

THE PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL
PHONE 8

HELD AT PROSPECT

Is the Quarterly Meeting of the Marion County Teachers' Association.

SESSION IS AN INTERESTING ONE

The Inclemency of the Weather and Sickness Have Their Effect on the Attendance, but the Interest Is High Nevertheless—Each Paper Is Most Thoroughly Discussed.

The Marion County Teachers' association held a quarterly meeting in the basement church at Prospect Saturday, which was quite well attended by teachers from all parts of the county. The attendance from Marion was not as large as was hoped for, the inclemency of the weather and illness preventing many from attending who would otherwise have done so.

The program arranged for the occasion was highly attractive, and proved very interesting and valuable to those present.

The forenoon session was opened at 10 o'clock and the morning was occupied with vocal and instrumental music contributed by the Prospect High school quartet and the Presbyterian quartet of this city; devotional exercises, led by Rev. C. M. Scharf, and a discussion of "The Best Way of Doing Things," by T. E. Bonsall.

The afternoon session was given to a paper by F. W. Stoll on "Practical Orthography and Orthoepy." "Nature Study," by Miss Flora Kowalke, "Difficulties in the Way of the Rural Teacher," by W. P. Maloney, and a number of musical features.

The papers and addresses were well received and each was followed by spirited discussions in which all were invited to take part.

The leaders in the discussions were Rev. C. M. Scharf, R. J. Pencil, T. E. Bonsall, H. E. Bohnsler, J. C. Poland, Miss Powell and Frank W. Stoll.

The day was concluded by the transaction of miscellaneous business.

TO CLEAR OFF DEBT.

Such Is the Plan of Evangelical Protestant Salem's Church.

At a meeting of the officers and members of the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church held Monday evening in the church annex the matter of clearing the church of debt was taken up and it was decided to clear the remainder of all its obligations during the coming summer. The church debt amounts to about $2,300 and a plan of action was decided on which will quickly bring about the desired result. The strong financial men of the congregation are at the back of the move. Rev. H. H. Fleer, in the move which was started by the unanimous vote of all present.

If you want to save money, don't buy your buggy or harness until you look over the large, fine, new, up-to-date line of top buggies, phaetons, etc., of the Houghton Buggy Co. 100 jobs to select from. Ask for our gold watch chain free. 45-tf

THOMAS A. DOUGE

Dies at His Home on Silver Street Sunday Morning.

Thomas A. Douge died Sunday morning at his home on west Silver street. He was taken seriously ill of the grip two weeks ago. The disease culminated in pneumonia, which was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Douge had resided in this city about a year, coming here from Mohawk, Ohio. He was forty-eight years of age and leaves one son and one daughter to mourn their loss.

CEREAL FOOD MILL.

Coal Yard and House Adjoining Are Sold Saturday Afternoon.

C. T. Harding Saturday afternoon sold the Cereal Food mill, the coal yard and the house adjoining to W. C. Imber for $3,500. The plant will be used for the manufacture of the automobile which is being perfected by Schuyler Zent.

A Great Discovery for Cancer.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 24, 1900.

Dr. D. M. Warner, Dear Sir:—I have used your Compound of Seven Cures, the great cancer cure and blood purifier with excellent results. I do not hesitate to recommend it for the purposes for which it is used. Its effects are in a short time so manifest that it cannot fail to give the best of satisfaction. Jas. Cummings

For sale by W. B. Foye.

New Seeds 5 cts. Package.

We sell you new, clean, reliable garden seeds at 5 cents package. Don't buy here. Hundreds of customers use them every year.

Schultz & Co. 4 J. W. Thew.

Great comfort and pleasure to have rubber tires on your buggy, surrey or phaeton. Wear almost as long as steel and only cost $20.00. Ask for our watch charm free. Houghton Buggy Co. 45-tf

Prince Wilkes will make the stand Monday at home, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Scott Bros., at Henry Baker's barn, and Saturday at William Davis' barn. Alonzo E. James, Marion, O. 47-14-p

PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE

Is the Scene of a Quiet Wedding Sunday Evening.

Mr. Robert Jordan and Miss Olive Farley were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the Presbyterian parsonage about 6:45 o'clock Sunday evening, Rev. W. E. Thomas officiating.

Circumstances were such that the young people desired their marriage to be quiet and unostentatious, and for that reason none of their friends were present to witness the ceremony.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jordan went to the home of the groom's mother, where they received the congratulations of a small company of friends and relations. The young people left for their future home in San Francisco, California, at 6:15 o'clock Tuesday evening, which was the bride's residence prior to her coming to Marion.

Mr. Jordan will be identified with an oil company in that city.

PRESIDENT GUTHERY

Gives Out His List of School Board Committees.

President U. K. Guthery of the city board of education has announced the following committees:

Finance—Schaffner, Crawley and Fisher.

Buildings and grounds—Spaulding, Schaffner and Sweney.

Printing—Sweney, Crawley and Guthery.

Text books—Fisher, Schaffner and Guthery.

Supplies—Crawley, Spaulding and Sweney.

Teachers and janitors—Guthery, Spaulding and Fisher.

The only changes made in the chairmanship of committees are in two instances where retiring members served in that capacity.

EXCITING RUNAWAY

Occurs on East Center Street Early Monday Afternoon.

A team of horses owned by Ray T. Merchant, residing just east of the city, ran away Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The horses were standing in front of Fred Staub's blacksmith shop on north State street and started to walk off. Finding themselves free they ran east on Center street to the Bland residence, where they collided with a telephone pole, breaking the wagon and cutting a deep hole in one of the horse's legs. The harness was slightly damaged.

The runaway also somewhat smashed a wheel and the body of the Cleveland coal oil wagon.

COMMON PLEAS.

From the rapidity with which divorce petitions have been filed in common pleas court last week it might be inferred that marital infelicity in the city is on the increase.

Still another petition was filed Saturday. Edna May Levanway is the petitioner, and H. E. Hall, her attorney. She alleges that she was married to the defendant, Frank C. Levanway, November 3, 1897, and that two children were born of the union.

The defendant is accused of having failed to provide for the common necessaries of life for the plaintiff and their children and is also alleged to have threatened to shoot the plaintiff. January 1, 1898, all notwithstanding that that she has conducted herself as a true and faithful wife. She asks that she be granted a divorce and the custody of their two children.

Judge Young Monday sustained a motion for partition in the matter of Everett R. Messenger against Nora Messenger, and others, in common pleas court.

Edward Haber Monday filed in common pleas court a petition against Mary A. Marshall, and others, to quiet his title to eighteen acres in Claridon township.

Mrs. J. N. Taylor of Norton, mother of Larry High, the young man who is confined in the county jail on a bastardy charge, was in the city Monday and with her attorneys, Mouser & Quigley, is making an effort to secure bond for the young man.

The boards of county commissioners of this and Morrow county, by Crissinger & Guthery, their attorneys, filed a petition in common pleas court Tuesday against John Leeper, Elizabeth Leeper, Walter S. Cluff and John Hoyles, alleging that in 1898, when the McKibben ditch was constructed in the two counties, the defendant, John Leeper, bought several sections of the ditch and failed to complete two of the sections so purchased. The other defendants were his bondsmen. The counties had to complete the two sections, and are now suing to recover $263.45, the expenses incurred by having the sections put in.

Governor Nash Monday granted a pardon of Edward Holden of Seneca county, serving a one-year term in the penitentiary for the crime of bigamy. The board of pardons reported that there is serious doubts of Holden's guilt. The testimony showed that he had not heard from his lawful wife for five years, but his attorney, who had recently been admitted to the bar, advised him to plead guilty. Mouser & Quigley were instrumental in securing his release.

The remains of Thomas Douge were taken to Winchester at 10:37 o'clock Tuesday morning for interment.

VERY ODD CASES

Two Young Men, Examined for Life Insurance, Have Hearts on the Wrong Side.

BOTH ORGANS ARE HEALTHY

Dr. F. M. Baldwin Comes Upon the Cases in the Last Few Days—The Gentlemen in Question Are Mr. Carl Reiff and Mr. C. L. Hartwell of This City.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin, the medical examiner for the Home Guards of America, has had two remarkable cases come to his notice within the past few days while making examinations for the fraternal insurance order he represents.

Carl Reiff and C. L. Hartwell, aged twenty-one and twenty-two years respectively, presented themselves for examination with a view to taking insurance. Upon examination the doctor found that both, although to all appearance, perfect specimens of physical manhood and not deformed in any way were subjects such as the medical fraternity seldom encounters and such as never fail to attract a great deal of interest. Both have their hearts on the right, or rather on the wrong side, and nature, after making such a blunder has provided for the mistake so generously that the young men are in perfect health and the hearts of each are in a perfectly normal condition.

The apex of Mr. Reiff's heart is located at the sixth intercostal space, the base at the third intercostal space, the heart being one and one-half inches to the right of the sternum.

The apex of Mr. Hartwell's heart is at the seventh intercostal space, the base at the third space and the heart one and three-fourth inches to the right of the sternum.

In ordinary subjects the left lung has but two lobes and a space is therefore provided for the heart while the right lung has three lobes. In these two cases no change is found in the number of lobes, but owing to the absence of the heart on the left side the lobes are larger.

Dr. Baldwin states that the gentlemen will in all probability continue to enjoy good health unless through the cramping of the lung on the right side there should be some bad effects.

LOCAL RELATIVES

Receive Word of the Death of Ephraim Dumble in California.

Relatives have received an announcement of the death of Ephraim Dumble, which occurred in California, April 16. The deceased was about seventy-five years of age and was a half brother of the late Samuel R. Dumble, deceased. He was a resident of this city at one time and went to California in 1856, from which state he never returned.

Big Four R. R. Bulletin.

To California points $36.60 every Tuesday until April 30.

71-tf

To Bellefontaine, O., account state meeting Grand Army; fare for the round trip only $0.80; tickets on sale May 6, 7 and 8, good returning until May 10 inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; fare for the round trip only $1.90. Tickets on sale May 20 and 21, good returning May 25, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, account Commercial Travelers of America; fare for round trip, $1.00. Tickets on sale May 24 and 25, good returning until May 27, inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Springfield, O., account Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias; fare for the round trip only $1.50. Tickets on sale May 27 and 28, good returning until May 31 inclusive. 116-tf-wk

To Lincoln, Neb., account German Baptists; one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 23 to 27 inclusive, good returning until June 4. 116-tf-wk

F. W. Mayer, agent.

THE BENNETT OAK.

(Isabel Thompson.)

Long ago in the days that are gone,
When those goodly plains were the redman's home,
A tiny oak tree sprang to view,
And was safe from the foot of the hounding doe;
Nor foot of savage laid it low
While its comrades fell 'neath fate's sad blow.
The oak is a monarch tree shall grow
Time's swift flight soon brought the hour
When the white man came in his pride and power,
And a village grew o'er the plains away
And nobly flourished day by day.
Its patriot founders thought of one
Who had glorious deeds of valor done,
And called their village Marion.
The tiny oak to a sapling sprang,
Gathering strength from earth and sun,
And the lads at the village met and played
Their childish games in the pleasant shade.
Together in sunshine and shadow they grew
When life, with the village, and tree was new.
Oh, happy days, from sorrow gone free!
When the young lads played 'neath the youthful tree,
Joy and hope alone were ours,
And the angel Peace guarded the happy hours.
But a war cloud o'er us is looming,
Lo, a voice of reproach and disdain,
"From the land of the eagle bird and sunbeam."
And the peace angel's efforts were vain,
Each breeze that blew over the oak tree
Now carried its burden of woe,
And the rustling leaves seemed to murmur:
"My own lads, my brave lads go, go!"
Go, go, hear the cry from the Northland,
Go, bring them again to the fold.
They knew not the course they are choosing,
Make the union again as of old.
And many a Marion mother
Such days may we never again know),
Thrust from her, her dearest and brightest,
And whispered, "God bless you boy, go!"
Away o'er the open sea Northland,
The land which discussion now mars,
With brave hearts, though oft sad and weary,
They follow the stripes and the stars.
And when, borne on the soft breeze of evening,
Dear home songs sweet memories awoke,
They thought of the days, rare free and happy,
When they played neath the old Bennett Oak.
The old oak, now sadly deserted—
Nay, younger lads around it play,
And an aged sage, with paper and glasses,
Seeks its shade in the heat of the day.
Quickly he turns to the war news,
His great heart made heavy or glad
As the news he has so eagerly seeking,
Of our own boys prove hopeful or sad.
But time his web weaves day by day—
The sage has long passed away,
And boys who 'neath thy branches played
Are grandsires now, and grey.
O'er us the peace angel folds his wings
And prosperity smiles on all;
One city shall greater and stronger grow,
But thou, alas, must fall.
Farewell, old oak,
In Marion's glory long thou hast had a part.
Now on her altar thou are sacrificed,
Improvement is the watchword now.
The spirit of the times to death condemned our monarch tree,
But not without a sigh, a tear
From those who long have loved thee
Farewell, old oak, farewell!

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Heberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-c

BIG IMPROVEMENT

Another Is To Be Made by the Marion Steam Shovel Company in the Very Near Future.

A MONSTER BLACKSMITH SHOP

Is To Be Erected by the Company on Its Property South of Center Street. The Building Will Be But One Story High, but Will Be Up to Date in Every Way.

The Marion Steam Shovel company is contemplating some very extensive improvements on the property owned by the company on the south side of Center street, where the new foundry and pattern rooms are located.

The improvement under consideration is a building about feet to be occupied by the blacksmith department and some other shops to be determined on in the future. The building is to be but one story but will be made as convenient and up-to-date as it is possible to have shops of the character and liberty in line with the policy followed by the company in the construction of its other buildings, that of having everything of the best.

It is likely that the work will be begun in a very short time.

WORDS OF PRAISE

By the Upper Sandusky Union for Two Newcomers to Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, formerly of the Hotel Reber left this morning for Marion, where the former will take charge of the hotel of the same name at that place. The Hotel Reber of Marion is a new up-to-date hostelry of fifty rooms, elegantly appointed, nicely furnished and popular with the traveling public. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith during their residence here endeared themselves to a large circle of friends who greatly regret their departure. Mr. Smith is a capable hotel man, genial and companionable, and if the Hotel Reber is of a success under his management it certainly won't be his fault. Upper Sandusky Union, April 22.

A SURPRISE

Is Given Mrs. E. L. Everett of North Main Street.

A surprise was given Mrs. E. L. Everett of north Main street, Monday, the occasion being her seventy-eighth birthday. Her children and a number of other relatives went with well filled baskets and at noon all sat down to a most tempting repast. Several nice presents were given her as mementoes of the occasion and a few well chosen remarks by some of those present showed the warmth of hearts with which they had been given. The day was spent in social pastime until a late hour in the afternoon.

Those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Miles Lewis of Upper Sandusky and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lewis of Harpster.

TO ONE MILLION

The Capital Stock of an Electric Line Is Increased.

The Columbus, Delaware and Northern Traction company on Monday increased the amount of its capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000. James M. Loren is the president of the company and James M. Schooler is the secretary.—Ohio State Journal of Tuesday.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent on first mortgage farm security, in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 101½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio. 23-wk-f-27

$36.00 will buy of the Houghton Buggy Co the best farm wagon on earth; 3 inch tires 2½ inch box, all complete and guaranteed. Don't buy until you see it. 45-tf

The Up and Doing Store.

BICYCLES

Talk to us about wheels. Perhaps we can interest you and your pocketbook.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Bennett Building.

George D. Copeland. John H. Bartram.
COPELAND & BARTRAM.
Attorneys and Counselors At Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Offices over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

Charles H. Conley,
Lawyer.
Office 103½ S. Main St. Phone 9124.
5% Loans Negotiated.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.
Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Special attention given to fitting of Spectacles.
Office at new building, 124 E. Center St.
Telephone 47. Marion, O.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,
Has purchased a 30c Carlisle lung cabinet which is the most up to date in the treatment of consumption. He guarantees this form of treatment as the most scientific and up-to-date methods. Office at
213 W. Center Office Phone 191. Residence Phone 220.

To the Citizens of Marion:
Mr. J. F. White, No. 212 Valentine Ave., is appointed agent at Marion for the sale of Cyclone Mower and Reaper Knives and Guards. This is the most wonderful medicine known to the present age this world has ever known. There are more cases credited to this famous reputable compound than to any other proprietary medicine known to man. They cure the liver, they cure the stomach; they cure the kidneys; they cure nervousness; they cure rheumatism; they cure constipation and disorders of all forms, because they cleanse the blood most perfectly. Mr. White himself has been cured of one of the most severe cases of rheumatism by this remedy after two and one-half years of suffering and they have cured some of the above complaints.
Prepared by Dr. H. Mowatland, Columbus, Ohio.

A. F. LINSCOTT, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office opposite Hotel Marion. Now is the time to have your teeth examined. Bad teeth may be saved if rightly handled, others may be replaced by plates, bridges, etc.
Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successors to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1870.
Cash Capital - - - - $250,000.00.
Active deposits. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world. Deposit vaults for valuable papers free to customers.
H. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst. Cashier.

A SWELL LINE OF
PICTURE FRAMES and MOULDINGS
The finest, prettiest and most up-to-date line of Mouldings this store has ever shown is here, and ready for your choosing. All the late patterns,
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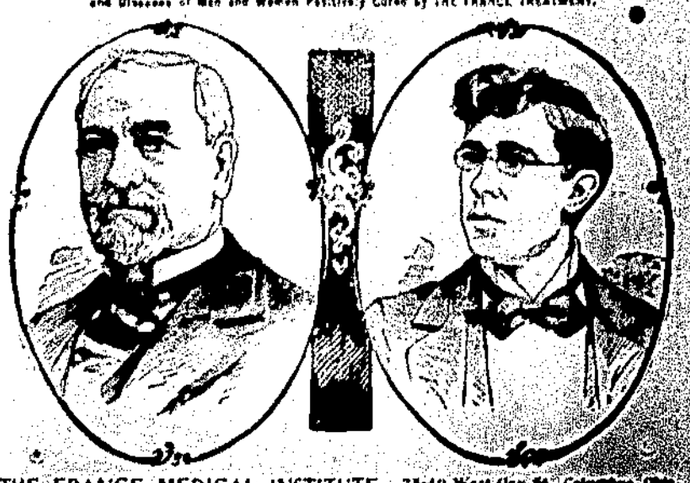

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THE LAUNCHING OF THE NEW SHAMROCK.

With the floating of Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup challenger, Shamrock II, the international yacht racing season may be considered as formally opened. In a few days the Lipton boat will be towed to Cowes, where she will be prepared for her trial races with Shamrock I. Cup challengers are often launched with great secrecy, but Sir Thomas Lipton has made the floating of his new boat an event of much ceremony. Besides the Marchioness of Dufferin, who christened the yacht, many other distinguished guests were present.

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SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE

HOW PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND HIS CABINET WILL TRAVEL ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND BACK

For more than a month and a half this year, beginning about April 20, the capital of the United States will be out where is. Not that the venerable gray domed structure on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, will be moved about, but much of what constitutes our government *when congress is not* in session, the president and his cabinet, will be engaged in a grand "swing around the circle." Other presidents before our present chief of state have toured the country, but not one of them

Photo by Rec. Washington
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

ever made so extensive and far reaching a tour as the forthcoming trip of President McKinley and his official family.

It must not be thought that while the president is away from Washington the ship of state will drift without a hand at the helm. Far from it. One car of the six composing the presidential train will be the government office. Therein will be all the equipment necessary to the transaction of business, including a corps of clerks, stenographers and typewriters. There will be two of the White House telegraph operators prepared to keep the president fully informed of the march of events and to tap a line if it becomes imperatively necessary for him to send a message between stations.

As all or nearly all of the cabinet will, with their wives, accompany the president and Mrs. McKinley it is expected that the regular Tuesday and Friday cabinet meetings will be held on board the train. The subordinate officials in Washington will all have copies of the schedule of the presidential train. They will thus be able to send at any time, day or night, information to their chiefs, and never at any time will the heads of the government be out of touch with the country's affairs.

Thus, although the trip is in the nature of a vacation and a rest for the president and the cabinet, the public interests will not suffer by their absence from Washington.

Probably the busiest man in Washington these days is George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president. To Mr. Cortelyou have been intrusted all the arrangements of the president's tour, and upon him will devolve the responsibility for its success. Mr. Cortelyou is a young New Yorker and succeeded the late Mr. Porter as secretary to President McKinley. En route the entire trip will be under his direction, and the train crew will be entirely under his orders.

The itinerary of the tour will be as follows: On April 29 the presidents special train will leave Washington going first to New Orleans. From there the route leads overland to southern California, stops being made at Galveston, Houston and San Antonio and other important cities and towns. The run through New Mexico and Arizona will be quickly made, and after stops at one or two points California will be reached. The orange groves at Redlands will be inspected, Pasadena visited and the Grand Army encampment at Monterey will greet the president himself a Grand Army man. At San Jose will occur the floral fete, doubtless one of the most enjoyable features of the trip. In honor of the president coming Santa Clara county has planted 5,000 acres of sweet peas with which to decorate San Jose.

Leaving hospitable southern California San Francisco will be reached about May 11. Here a stay of more than a week will be made, the chief feature of the Golden Gate's celebration being the launching of the battleship Ohio on May 19. From California the route leads northward to Oregon and Washington, down through Utah and Colorado and then eastward and northward to Duluth. From the lake city the presidential party will sail to Buffalo to pay their respects to the Pan American exposition. From Buffalo down to Washington will complete the circle.

This is substantially the plan as arranged though minor changes may be made in it. So many invitations have been extended to the president that he will be unable to accept even a small portion of them. Requests that the party stop have been received from almost every city, town, village and hamlet in the territory to be visited. To grant them all would require an absence from Washington of some years.

The presidential train will consist of six cars, one of which will be reserved for the president and his wife and Secretary Cortelyou. Two magnificent cars will be for members of the cabinet and their wives and another for the newspaper correspondents and the clerical force already mentioned. A dining car and a baggage car will complete the train. The baggage car will contain a barber shop, bathroom and library.

Every precaution will be taken by the various roads over which the train will travel to insure the safety of the party. The train crew will consist of the pick of the men of the roads, and engines and roadbeds will be put in the best possible condition. For a

SEE AND BOOM A STAND.

large part of the journey the presidential train will be piloted—that is, it will be preceded by a special engine starting a few minutes ahead and keeping about a mile in front. By these and other means the possibility of accident will be reduced to a minimum.

It is expected that wherever the train stops Mr. McKinley will be called on to speak, and he will probably deliver between 200 and 300 addresses en route. During this trip it is estimated that more than 2,000,000 citizens will assemble to see the presidential party.

The president's trip is undertaken in response to hundreds of invitations from western legislative bodies, commercial bodies, legal bodies and all other sorts of bodies. During his administration Mr. McKinley has visited every section of the country save the very far west, and naturally the "slope" feels somewhat slighted. He has visited New England and Chicago several times each, has been south and to the middle west twice, to New York and Philadelphia quite often and to Ohio about a dozen times. Within the past four years the president has probably traveled a distance equal to the circuit of the globe. Now that the inauguration is past and congress has adjourned he thinks it a good time to respond to the numerous invitations extended to him from the land of the setting sun.

The Sense of Smell.

Olfactory sensations are probably received from material emanations from the odoriferous substance, the emanations being absorbed by the fluid in which the microscopic ends of the olfactory nerves are constantly bathed. This moisture is so essential to the proper action of the nerves that its absence, as in certain stages of a cold, may for the time quite destroy the sense of smell.

A FIVE MINUTES' STOP.

A WORLD'S FAIR MAYOR.

St. Louis' New Executive Will Preside During Purchase Centennial.

St. Louis has just gone through a municipal campaign that has seen one of the warmest in the history of the Mound City. Interest in the contest was heightened by the fact that there were six tickets in the field and also that the man elected mayor will be St. Louis' executive during the great exposition to be held in 1903. St. Louis is preparing to celebrate on a grand scale the centennial of the Louisiana purchase, and the mayor in 1903 will have the honor of representing the largest city in the territory comprised in that important acquisition of land.

The successful candidate for the office, Rolla Wells, is a St. Louisan by birth and breeding. He is about 45 years old and a son of the man who established the first omnibus line and the first street car line in the city. He

ROLLA WELLS.

at present is president of the St. Louis Transit company, which operates all the street car lines in the city. Until recently Mr. Wells had large interests in railroad holdings in the city, but he has sold those out and now devotes himself to other interests, principally the steel business. Mr. Wells is a graduate of Washington university and was educated in business methods by his father. At one time young Wells drove a street car in the city of which he is now to become mayor.

Mr. Wells is greatly interested in fine horses and owns a string of fast ones which he races for pleasure. He has been president of the St. Louis Fair association and of the St. Louis Jockey club.

Mr. Wells is a Democrat in politics and has long been influential in the local councils of his party, although he has never held any office. He was one of the organizers of the gold Democrats party in 1896. He is one of the most prominent business men of St. Louis and is a strenuous advocate of the participation of business men in politics.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

New Assistant Secretary Busiest Man in War Department.

Most important measures looking to the reorganization of the war department and the United States army are now under way and will take effect about June 30, the end of the current fiscal year. All the officials and clerks of the department are busily engaged in the work, from the secretary down. Probably the busiest man of all, however, is the new assistant secretary of war, Colonel William Cary Sanger.

Colonel Sanger has long been well and favorably known as an artillery expert, and the branch of the reorganization in which he is particularly interested is that relating to the ordnance of the army. For some time past Colonel Sanger has been engaged in the preparation of plans for improving the methods of instructing artillery troops, the prime patent feature of which is a new system of target practice. It is proposed to have target practice at stated periods each year, and a complete record will be kept of all enlisted men and

Photo by Davis & Sanford, New York.
COLONEL WILLIAM CARY SANGER.

noncommissioned officers with a view to the selection of gunners and gun pointers and specialists.

Colonel Sanger is a man of much experience in military affairs, for he has been connected with the New York state militia for more than 15 years. As assistant secretary of war he has especial charge of the militia of the various states in its relation to the federal government. Last year, under instructions from Secretary Root, Colonel Sanger went abroad to study the British system of auxiliary forces.

CHICAGO CORN KING.

STORY OF HIS RISE FROM RAILROAD CLERK TO GRAIN MAGNATE.

How He Engineered Two Big Corners In Spite of Opposition From Veteran Operators—He Is an Expert on Cereals.

The most exciting of Chicago's latest and most expensive sports is speculation on the Chicago board of trade, and certainly no other sport affords such a chance for a gamble. Little short of a million dollars is the stake for which the young man who is now just turned 30, George H. Phillips, has been playing within the past few months.

Phillips first sprang into public notice the last November that he engineered a most successful "corner." In plain unadorned English, he bought all the corn that could be had and forced the price up in the face of persistent and determined resistance on the part of the men who wanted to sell. Phillips' November corn "corner" lasted about 20 days. He bought 7,000,000 bushels at 38 cents and sold them at 50 cents, clearing for himself and his syndicate about $1,000,000. This November "corner" of Phillips' was the most successful "corner" engineered in Chicago since the days of "Old Hutch," about 15 years ago.

The young Chicago speculator has just repeated the trick with May corn, together with wheat and oats. Relying on the conditions of the western crops, the impossibility of purchasing corn directly from those who had it to sell and on the sympathy and support of farmers and country traders, who are entirely in accord with him, Phillips forced and kept up the price of May corn. He had bought it at about 42 cents and had cornered all the available supply. When the speculators who had orders for corn and who were compelled to get it to deliver tried to buy they found the price soaring to higher points than it had reached in years.

Naturally Phillips had to encounter the fierce opposition of the "bears," and for some days the scene in the Chicago grain pit was one of bedlam. The bears resorted to every artifice and device to make the young "corn king"

GEORGE H. PHILLIPS.

weaken and yield, but it seemed that the only cool man in the "pit" was the young speculator who had the market at his mercy. The big bears were out to teach "the young fellow" a lesson and to break him if possible. But he fooled them. Some of the devices resorted to by the bears were regarded as questionable by the board of trade, but all means alike failed to weaken or scare away young Phillips.

Last November, alone and unaided and comparatively unknown on the board of trade, although he had been a member for some time, Phillips engineered a fight against the millionaire grain speculators and signally routed them. They made vehemence at the time, but they have again been defeated by the young man. He has succeeded where James R. Keene, "Hetty" S. V. White, John Cudahy, Joseph Leiter and others of the keenest speculators have failed.

Young Phillips is only 32 years of age and owing to his smooth shaved face and boyish appearance looks still younger. He is a native of Peoria, Ills., where his father is a dealer in grain and owns an elevator. After working for the latter, in 1886 he went to Chicago and became a clerk in the office of the grain receiver of the Chicago and Alton railroad. His duties there made it imperative for him to acquire a thorough knowledge of grain and of those who deal in it. It is said by those who know young Phillips personally that not a man in the country knows more about grain than he does. He became an expert weigher of cereals and gained the reputation of being the best weigher in the Windy City.

Phillips made his appearance on the Chicago board of trade in 1892. Until his "corner" of last November he confined himself to small deals. Young Phillips is married and lives with his wife and three small children in a cozy, expensive little one story cottage in a Chicago suburb.

Not to Be Expected.

She—Are you certain that you love me for myself alone?

He—Of course I am. Surely you don't expect me to love you for your mother.—Somerville Journal.

SHE KNOWS LAW.

Young Michigan Woman Holds Important Place In Treasury.

For the first time a girl has been appointed to an important legal position in the treasury department of our government. Miss Clara Greason of Michigan, who has been selected for the office, has won it by hard work and perseverance. She possesses no other influence than her uncommon ability and fitness for the place. The position to be held by Miss Greason after July 1 is that of law clerk, to which only practicing attorneys are eligible.

Miss Greason's home is in Kalkaska, Mich. Seven years ago she entered the government service under the civil

Photo by Smith & Rick, Washington.
MISS CLARA GREASON.

service rules as a stenographer. It fell within her work to take dictation on cases embracing various points of law connected with the work of the department, and she performed her duties well. Before entering the government service she learned details of legal proceedings in her native state. Being a young woman of ambition and of considerable education, Miss Greason devoted her spare time in Washington to the study of law and attended lectures at one of the Washington law schools. She successfully passed the District of Columbia bar examination, said to be one of the most difficult in the country.

This young woman lawyer is very modest about her promotion but she is confident that she will creditably fulfill her new duties. Her friends, of whom she has a host in the department, say that there is no doubt thereof. In her new capacity Miss Greason will write legal opinions for the government in the office of the comptroller of the treasury. Her salary will be $1,800 a year.

SUING A DUKE.

Miss Knight, Who Is Troubling His Grace of Manchester.

Being a duke is not "all beer and skittles," as his grace of Manchester has good cause to know. When this young scion of the British nobility he is 21 was married recently to Miss Helene Zimmerman, the daughter of a Cincinnati millionaire it was thought that most of his financial troubles were over. It seems now that they have only begun, for he is being sued for breach of promise of marriage by a young American actress. The duke and the duchess, who has all possible faith in her noble spouse, have announced that the suit will be fought to the bitter end, while the other young woman in the case has expressed her unalterable determination to obtain heavy damages for a broken heart. As the duke of Manchester is reported to have been a bankrupt, it is hard to see

Photo by Aime Dupont, New York.
MISS FORTIA KNIGHT.

where the money will come from to assuage her grief if she is successful unless the "dook's" father-in-law comes to his relief.

Miss Fortia Knight is an American actress about 24 years old. She was on the stage in New York for a short time, but has been living in London for more than a year. She claims that the Duke of Manchester solemnly promised to marry her and that his failure to do so was a terrible blow to her. On the other hand, the friends of Manchester say that while they were devoted to each other there never was any thought or promise of marriage on his part.

A Regular Equinoctial Storm.

"Had bad weather, eh?"

"Bad? Awful! It not only rained cats and dogs, but it might be said the cats and dogs were fighting."—Philadelphia Times.

BONE OF CONTENTION

KOREA AGAIN THE CENTER OF DISTURBANCE IN THE ORIENT.

People of the Hermit Kingdom Have All the Queernesses of Both Chinese and Japanese—Some Korean Customs and Manners.

To be a bone of contention is not a pleasant state for a nation, and for centuries Korea has been in that unfortunate position. That, however, has been the fate of Korea, and in spite of the fact that Japan and Russia are the disputants as far as Korea is concerned the prospects for peace cannot be said to be remarkably bright.

Viewed with American eyes, Korea and its people are very queer, even more so than China or Japan. During the last century the two countries have fought over it, opened it to foreigners, but their neighbors remain there as well as in name a "hermit kingdom." That is the name often given to Korea. In the native tongue the Land of Korea is Chosen, in Japan Sei Koku and in Chinese Chao Hsien. Morning Freshness" is another name for the Land of the Morning Calm. It is not as many suppose an island peninsula but a country bounded on three sides by land and on the fourth by water, the boundaries of which are probably 9,000 miles in length.

The Koreans are probably of Mongolian origin and are taller and more muscular than the Japanese, resembling somewhat the tribal chiefs of northern China. They are a simple minded, kindly disposed people but have until very recently possessed an unconquerable aversion to foreigners and foreign manners. Latterly some progress has been made in introducing foreign improvements. In manners and customs as in language, literature social life religion etc. Chinese influences and examples prevail.

Koreans wear the topknot and the white, flowing garments that were in vogue in China before the Manchus conquest in 1615. Although the Korean women of the higher classes do not bind their feet as do those in

CANDY VENDER OF SEOUL.

some parts of China, they are kept in strict seclusion. The religion of Korea is Confucianism and ancestor worship, united, as with the Chinese, with superstitious practices. Buddhism was introduced into Korea many centuries ago and spread thence into Japan, and it is still found in that country. It has, however, little influence on the people.

Korea's history until the seventeenth century is a record of disputes between Japan and China. Since that time Korea has been at peace with her neighbors and until 1895 under the nominal suzerainty of China. In 1895, as a result of the Chino-Japanese war, Korea became independent, and shortly afterward the king assumed the title of emperor.

Although Korea is in itself a rich country, its resources have not been developed. The people are poor, desperately so in the majority of cases, and yet idle and fond of doing nothing. It is as in France before the revolution—the nobles are on top, and they use their advantage for their own good. There is a superfluity of officeholders, and also of taxes to be paid by the common people. The Koreans are inveterate gossips and plotters, and so conspiracies against the government are common, but they usually dazzle out without attaining any results.

Korean customs, like some of the Japanese and Chinese, are diametrically opposed to ours and seem very queer to American eyes. The people of the Hermit Kingdom seem to have adopted all the queer things from both the neighboring lands. We shake hands when we meet our friends, and the Koreans touch noses. Korean gentlemen think it the height of courtesy to retain their hats when in the presence of ladies, and when they wish to honor especially a guest they add another story to their hats. These hats, by the way, look somewhat like our high silk hats cut off half way to the top.

Women in Korea, as in China, are looked down upon and do most of the hard work. Korean women of the lower classes look hideous and unsightly, while the men are frequently handsome and of distinguished appearance. Most Koreans imitate the Chinese rather than the Japanese in that they have an unconquerable aversion to bathing. By a strange contrast, however, and contrasts are common in Korea, they keep their clothing exquisitely clean.

The White Man's Burden

can be named in the single word—dyspepsia. It is the one disease, which more than any other, affects the American people. It is common to all classes and all conditions. It makes life miserable. It mars family happiness. It interferes with business and pleasure alike, and it discounts a man's usefulness just as much as it discounts his happiness.

There's a remedy for dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has lifted this burden from the bodies of hundreds of thousands. It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred who give it a fair and faithful trial.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Pl. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds and was unable to work at all. Now I weigh nearly 8 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. It contains 1008 pages and over 700 illustrations. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A WOMAN CORONER.

She Is Dr. Ella E. Summers of Franklin County, Neb.

Dr. Ella E. Somers, 26 years old, a graduate of an Omaha medical college has just been appointed coroner of Franklin county, Neb. She is probably the only woman coroner in the United States.

The appointment was made by the county court as the result of petitions circulated and signed by her friends.

DR. ELLA E. SUMMERS.

Dr. Ella, as she is called, succeeded her uncle, who died in March. For the last three years she has helped her uncle in his undertaking business.

Her first week she had a case that looked like murder, and the sheriff swore out a warrant for a prominent citizen, but Dr. Ella urged him to withhold it and not be too hasty. She carefully searched the dead man's room and there found his last statement, in which he said he killed himself on account of disease. Dr. Ella is very popular.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW HOLLAND SUBMARINES

The First to Be Launched at Elizabethport in May.

Fourteen Holland submarine boats are now being constructed or are under contract, eight in the United States and six in England. Six of these are to be turned out by Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport, five of them for the government and one for the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat company. This will be finished first and made the subject of experiment for guidance in equipping the others. The company's boat will probably be launched before the close of May. As yet no name has been selected for it, but it will probably be called either the Fulton or the Bushnell.

The boats now being built at Elizabethport will be uniform in size, their dimensions being as follows: Length, 63 feet 4 inches; width amidships 11 feet 9 inches; height to top of superstructure deck, 12 feet 1 inch. Submerged they will displace 120 tons of salt water, but while running habitually on the surface, their displacement is to be 104 tons each. These boats are to be propelled by 160 horsepower gasoline engines, except when fully submerged, when they will rely on storage batteries and electric motors. Under these conditions they are expected to have a radius of action of 60 miles. The promised speed is nine knots on the surface and seven when submerged.

With a single exception the American boats will be able to carry five short Whitehead torpedoes. These together with the launching tubes will constitute their only armament. One boat, however, is to replace the Plunger, whose construction at Baltimore has been abandoned for various reasons. She will carry only three torpedoes, although these will be considerably longer than those on her sister submarines.

Havana—The first case of yellow fever in fifty days has just been reported. It came from Vera Cruz, Mex.

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General Nelson's Murder

Tragic Death of a Brilliant Soldier Of the Civil War

Perhaps no episode of the civil war excited more interest than the tragic killing of General William Nelson of the Union army by his fellow soldier, General Jeff C. Davis, at the Galt House, Louisville, Sept. 29, 1862. General Nelson had already won fame as a soldier. For his services in the campaign that preceded the battle of Shiloh and for bravery on the field he had been made a major general.

Several months after Shiloh the Union army of the West was compelled to

"YOU ARE RELIEVED FROM DUTY."

retrace its steps and go to the defense of Kentucky. This was Nelson's native state, and it was owing not a little to his eloquence, influence and energy that the sentiment of secession had been repressed there in 1861 and Kentucky retained in the Union. Nelson received orders to repair to Kentucky, take command and organize against Morgan, Forrest, Bragg, Kirby Smith and Humphrey Marshall, who, with separate Confederate commands, were pressing in from different directions. The headquarters were in Louisville. Early in September Frankfort, Lexington and the whole "blue grass" region were in the possession of the Confederates, and Morgan's daring riders were picketing on the outskirts of Cincinnati.

A new department of the Union army had been created, with General H. G. Wright in command as Nelson's superior. Wright remained at Cincinnati, leaving Nelson to look to Louisville, the point toward which the heaviest columns of the enemy were pressing under Bragg and Kirby Smith. Buell's army had not yet arrived. In such an hour the fiery energy of Nelson burned its brightest, and he set to work to organize for local defense. There was not a moment to lose and no time to stand on ceremony, and Nelson was just the man to do all and to dare all in an hour so full of startling developments. One of the officers sent down from Wright's headquarters to serve under Nelson was the Indiana soldier General Jeff C. Davis, who had some time before left the field on sick leave. He volunteered for the emergency, reported to Nelson and was intrusted with the organization of volunteer soldiers to defend Louisville. It was a critical time, Buell's army being still farther away than the Confederates and Louisville at the mercy of invading hordes. Some days after Davis had been installed in his work Nelson said to him:

"Well, Davis, how are you getting on with your command?"

"I don't know," answered Davis.

"How many regiments have you organized?" continued Nelson, not noticing the dippant manner of his subordinate.

"I don't know," repeated Davis.

"How many companies have you?" asked Nelson, to which Davis replied in the same heedless tone:

"I don't know."

"But you should know," said Nelson, rising from his seat. "I am disappointed in you, General Davis. I selected you for the work because you are an officer of the regular army, but I see I have made a mistake."

Davis arose excitedly and said: "General Nelson, I am a regular soldier, and I demand the treatment due to me as a general officer."

After summoning a witness from an adjoining room Davis continued, "I demand from you the courtesy due my rank."

"I will treat you as you deserve," replied Nelson. "You have disappointed me. You have been unfaithful to the trust which I imposed in you, and I shall relieve you at once." In a few seconds he added, "You are relieved from duty here and will proceed to Cincinnati and report to General Wright."

"You have no authority to order me," said Davis. Pushed beyond endurance, Nelson turned to his adjutant general and said, "Captain, if General Davis does not leave the city by 9 o'clock tonight give instructions to the provost marshal to see that he is put across the Ohio."

This was taking the bull by the horns with a vengeance. Nelson's training had been on the deck of a man-of-war, where discipline is the first law, and insubordination a crime to be met with instant quelling out by the most heroic methods. If ever this daring sailor and conscientious patriot had seen a time when the formalities of his service and the considerations due to rank should wait on greater things, this was one. The value of an hour was simply incalculable, and many times 24 hours had passed since Davis entered upon his duties, and he had nothing to report in the way of progress. There was something, too, behind his conduct which doubtless Nelson surmised, for it was evident that Davis had stood all along on the ground that not Nelson, but Wright, was his superior officer.

General Wright gave a new assignment to Davis, and he left Louisville again. In a few days General Buell arrived in the city in person, thus superseding Nelson, and General Wright ordered Davis to return at once to Louisville and report to the new chief.

The headquarters at Louisville were in the Galt House, and there Davis and Nelson would be certain to come into collision. On the morning of Sept. 29 Nelson passed from the breakfast room to the main hall of the hotel, stepped to the clerk's desk and asked a question and turned about and leaned upon the railing of the counter to await the arrival of General Buell. In turning he faced an assembly of people, military and civilian, among them Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana and General Davis, who was in Morton's company. Davis went toward Nelson and charged him with having insulted him at their last meeting. Nelson told him to go away, but instead, evidently counting upon the moral support of his friend Morton, he pressed up and renewed the demand for satisfaction. Nelson, using an epithet of contempt, again ordered him away, adding, "I don't want anything to do with you." During this excitement Davis had been nervously twisting and rolling one of the hotel cards in his hand, and, drawing near to Nelson, he shot it into his face with a sharp snap of the thumb. This was met by a backhanded slap on the face by Nelson, with the demand addressed to Morton, "Did you come here, sir, to see me insulted?"

"No, sir," replied Morton, and Nelson walked away toward his room on the office floor.

Davis turned to one of his companions and asked for a pistol. His friend had none, but soon borrowed one and handed it to Davis. Nelson meanwhile had gone as far as the door of his room, but, failing to enter, had turned back along a corridor running off from the main hall and was distant a few feet from the latter at the foot of a staircase leading to General Buell's room on the second floor. He did not live to explain his motive, but it is probable that he had determined not to fight with Davis and was on his way to report the circumstance to his chief. He reached the staircase, approaching it from the opposite direction, and was about to turn and ascend when Davis came rushing into the corridor from the main hall, pistol in hand, and stood face to face with Nelson at the foot of the stairs. The latter made no hostile movement, but Davis fired a shot, and Nelson fell on the stairs. He reached the second floor and about half way between the landing and Buell's room he fell. Several spectators who saw the shooting followed Nelson up stairs, and when he fell they carried him to the nearest room. Among these was the well known Kentuckian General Thomas L. Crittenden, who knelt over the stricken soldier and said, "Nelson, are you badly hurt?"

DAVIS FIRED A SHOT.

"Tom, I am murdered," was the answer. Subsequently he asked to be baptized, and within an hour after the shooting the lion hearted soldier was dead. The ball had pierced the heart or very near it and, though small, had done a fatal work.

So passed away in his prime—he was 37—an American who might have fairly rivaled his great English namesake in winning the highest martial glory.

Ship Steered by Dead Man.

On a recent voyage the sealing schooner Arietis was cruising about 200 miles off the coast of British Columbia, when she sighted a dismantled ship. The Arietis bore down upon the derelict, and as she got near enough a man was seen on board grasping the wheel and apparently steering the craft. No other sign of man was seen on the ship. The man at the wheel was hailed, but made no answer—just stood there grasping the spokes of the wheel and looking straight ahead. A boat was lowered and the mysterious ship boarded. When they came close to the man at the wheel, they saw with horror that he was dead and had evidently been dead for many days.

Saved From Torture

Girl and Ranger Escape From Indians on A Bear's Back

Kerr Lewis, one of the few survivors of the old Lone Star rangers and one of the most interesting characters in western Texas, is the hero of one of the most remarkable adventures that ever befell mortal man.

In the days when San Felipe de Austin was the capital of the colony Mr. Lewis was a noted Indian fighter and had so incensed the Comanches that they declared they would burn him at the stake if they ever caught him. It was not long after this before they did succeed in making him a prisoner, and at the same time they captured Jane Horner, a pretty girl, who was feared as the belle of the colony.

Four warriors guarded the two captives as the Indians hurriedly retreated to their stronghold in the mountains of the Colorado.

"I found during the day," says Lewis, "I could easily release my hands

BOUNDED OUT OF THE CAVE.

from the thongs, and I felt confident that I could make a good fight if I could manage to get hold of a weapon of any kind. A fierce norther blew up during the evening. The guards turned a little aside to take advantage of a range of mountains that would shelter them from the cold north wind, and it is probable that they had an idea of sleeping in a well known cave located near Falling Waters."

When the warriors reached the mouth of the cave, they dismounted and tied their horses to the trees. Two of them pulled the captives from their ponies and led them to the gloomy opening in the side of the mountain.

Mr. Lewis went into the cave, and, drawing the trembling girl to a seat in a warm corner, he whispered to her to be of good cheer.

"Don't despair," he said. "I have got out of worse scrapes than this."

After a few moments their eyes became accustomed to the darkness of the cavern, and they could easily distinguish objects some distance away from them. Mr. Lewis, who was closely watching every maneuver of the Indians, noticed that one of them sat at the mouth of the cave with his back turned toward the captives, while the other three were busy making a fire only a few steps away for the purpose of broiling some strips of jerked venison that they carried lashed to their saddles.

"My hearing at that period of my life," says the venerable old man, "was acute, and more than once I thought that I heard something breathing farther back in the cave. Telling Miss Jane to remain quiet, I crawled carefully along the floor of the cavern until I came to some soft object that stopped my progress. Noiselessly and gently moving my hand over the dark form, I was amazed to find that I had come upon a monster black bear engaged in taking his long winter sleep. I knew that a bear under such conditions is not easily disturbed, for I have frequently crawled into their dens and shot them dead while they were hibernating.

"As quick as thought a plan of escape flashed through my head, and I went back to where the young girl was seated and explained it to her in a low whisper.

"We crawled close up to the bear, and I got on my knees by the side of the sleeping monster's shoulder. 'Now, Miss Jane,' said I, 'when I throw my leg over this old bruin's back and begin to yell you must spring on behind me and scream with all the power of your lungs, and don't forget to lock your arms around my waist and hold on tight.'

"Observing that the three Indians were seated by the fire wholly absorbed in satisfying their hunger and that the other one still sat with his back to us, I seized the bear by the ears, and as I threw my leg over his body I fetched a warwhoop that echoed through the vaults of the gloomy cavern like the howl of a thousand infuriated fiends. The astounded bear sprang to his feet, and, shaking all power of hibernation from his strong legs, he bounded low and the mouth of the cave, snuffing and growling with surprise and rage.

"The stroke of his paw knocked the astound sentinel sprawling and was gently scrambles. The next jump landed him among the red devils who were eating, and the fire flew in every direction. One Indian was down under the bear's feet, with his face torn from his head. Another's neck was nearly severed between the bear's jaws, and one snake crushed the latter, as it is the custom of the Comanche to tread it out with a single turn of his terrible claws.

"Shrieking his cries and yelling with all my might, I urged the young girl to hold fast, telling her we would soon be out of danger. The frightened bear did not make many jumps before he shook us from his back, and, doubtless glad to get rid of the strange burden, he passed out at the top of his speed without turning to make any further investigation.

"Nothing that the Indians were still in the cavern. I actually waited over at their guns and stood ready for action. There was little for me to do, for only two showed any signs of life and they were so terrified with the belief that the devil himself had been among them that they made no effort to resist when I put a end to their suffering.

"After loading a few mounts I saddled two of their best ponies and, mounting ourselves with the best of their weapons, we instantly took set out on our return journey for the settlement. The story of our marvelous escape was received with shouts of uproarious laughter by the old Indian fighters at the fort, but none of them dared to dispute my word. Some weeks afterward Joe Meeks asked me to stand up with him when he married Jane Horner. I did it, for I was not in a good humor."

HEADLESS GHOST HAUNTS MINE

Fearsome Specter of Sandy McGovern Revisits the Scene of His Death.

A headless ghost has been the cause of a great deal of trouble for the Pleasant Valley Coal company at its Winter Quarter mine in Utah. The miners, most of whom are Slavs and Hungarians, are so frightened by its presence and by certain supernatural noises and manifestations that several times they have been on the point of stopping work.

Last May there was a big explosion in the Winter Quarter mine, and 200 men lost their lives, many more being severely injured, some of them maimed for life. Among the killed was a Scotch miner, Sandy McGovern by name, and when his body was found the head was missing, having been blown off in the explosion.

When the mine was opened again after the explosion, there ensued a period when great masses fell from the roof, masses which had been loosened by the shaking up the mine had had in the explosion. For weeks there was scarcely a day when some miner was not injured by the falling debris and rock. This tended to shake the nerves of the miners, but they stood it, and after a time the loosened mass ceased to fall.

But a more nerve racking thing followed. The mine became haunted. Strange and weird noises were heard, the calling and groaning of the spirits of the dead miners who had perished in the great explosion made the place hideous, and to work in the bowels of the earth with ghostly voices and agonized

GHOST OF HEADLESS MINER.

groans from departed fellow workmen sounding around one is, as any one will admit, something to try the stoutest hearts.

But all these things might have been endured had not the ghost of the headless miner appeared. It has frequently been seen by the miners in the various drifts. It walks about the mine at all seasons, and no one knows when he will meet him or glance over his shoulder to see the headless one standing close behind him.

The mine is dug in the side of a hill, and from its depths mules and horses draw the loaded cars to the mine's mouth, opening on the sunlit slopes. Sometimes the driver of a car will see the ghost beside him, and it rides until the light of day begins to show from the mouth of the mine.

WRECK OF THE HORNET

A Survivor Retells Mark Twain's Famous Story

Storms and fogs of the most weird have been prolific of disaster to those who go down to the sea in ships, one of the most fearful being the fate of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, which went down in mid ocean on a calm. The circumstances of this case is told thrillingly by Mark Twain in his story of the Hornet, which was written upon the base by Mark Twain. The story has been well known since Mr. Clough, one of the two survivors, told it to Mr. Clemens, who recognized its value as a literary production.

Mr. Clough went to sea as a boy of 15. He was 20 years of age when he shipped in Maine as an ordinary seaman on the Yankee clipper Hornet, bound for San Pedro, Cal., with a cargo of mixed goods and two passengers, Henry and Samuel Pomeroy, sons of a New York newspaper proprietor. A. Merchell was the captain.

The vessel had a fair voyage for four days, when she was 2 degrees above the equator and several thousand miles from the coast of South America.

On May 3, while they were lying in a calm on a Thursday hot day, the cry of fire was suddenly raised. The first mate in charge of the watch had fallen asleep with a candle. The flames spread to the forecastle, which he was filling the hold. The cargo included a quantity of petroleum and many cases of tallow candles. In a very few moments there had caught the flame, and the fire was beyond all control. Within a quarter of an hour the ship was untenable.

The crew and the passengers rushed to the boats. There was no confusion. Every man got away in the three boats, which were lowered at once. But so great was the heat that only the most meager stores could be placed in the three boats. The craft were manned by the first and third mates and which were eventually left had at most nothing. The captain, however, rushed back in the face of the flames and brought out as many provisions as he could carry. The steamer was afterward recorded at Honolulu. There were 4 hams, 50 pounds of salt pork, half a box of raisins, 12 cans of oysters, 100 pounds of bread, a few cans of assorted meat, 4 pounds of butter and 12 gallons of water. The other boats were eventually lost and have no part in the story.

In this one, commanded by the captain, were 15 men in all, including the two Pomeroy brothers, the third officer and two sick men. One was a Portuguese, and he distinguished himself by eating a lot of the bread before the others were ready in the boats. This little crew and their precious provisions cast off from the sinking and burning ship and lay to, hoping that some passing vessel would be attracted by the glare. In launching they had stove a hole in the bottom of the boat, which had to be stopped with a blanket.

Fortunately they had a compass and a chart. The captain took his reckonings and determined to steer for the Clarion islands. He took stock of the food, calculated the number of days which they must sail and divided the food on that basis.

So they hoisted sail and steered in the direction of the islands.

The slender ration began to run low, and still there was no sight of land. Then the captain took stock again and decided that they must reduce even that scanty ration. The one selfish man in the boat had helped in the reduction of the provisions—that was the greedy and sick Portuguese who had eaten the bread on the first day. As the supply began to run low it was discovered that the bread did not hold out as was expected. Watch was kept, and the Portuguese was discovered crawling away from the bag one night. "After that," says Clough, "we lay for that man by tying the neck of the bag in a peculiar knot and warning him that if we found it tied in any other way we would know that he had been at it and act accordingly. Some of us were for treating him as he ought to have been treated, but the captain wouldn't let us."

When the starving voyagers came in to Honolulu Mark Twain wrote the account of the journey in what he has

FIFTEEN MEN IN AN OPEN BOAT.

since acknowledged to be his first newspaper story. He tells in a humorous way of the manner in which the sick sailors turned over in their beds to get that Portuguese. After several days Clough still swore a vengeance which he will soon have made good, for he writes the end that was left.

It was the eighteenth day when the tropic sun rose clear. Some of the men had been together all the time, and a few had joined company. The captain was cheered by seeing one of the men climb up the shrouds to look for land. He came down and reported that there was land in sight. The captain was overjoyed to hear it. In the afternoon they were all huddled in the bow of the boat at sunset.

On the forty-ninth day there was a little over a pound of bread and a cup of meat left. The next day they divided the bone of the ham, the skin on which it had been wrapped and a few of the crackers of the leather pillow. For several days they had been eating the leather of their boots, and the last of these went on that day. Then the men began to hear that which they had thought in secret. The Portuguese, the most of all with whom they had the least sympathy, was very ill. They watched him hour after hour waiting for his death. Only the captain would not give in to the idea.

But the Portuguese was a tough fellow dying, and the sustenance began to whisper among themselves that they should draw lots to determine who should go first. "I do not think that any one of us could murder a man in cold blood," says Mr. Clough. "Force was a factor, strong hearts blowing at the time."

The last day dawned, and the captain finally admitted that necessity. "I will go on for one more day," he said, "and if there is no land or ship in sight let us draw lots, and may God have mercy on our souls." It is better that one should die than that no one should be left to tell the tale." That day only one man was able to take himself out of the galling salt water in the bottom in order to steer the boat. That man was Clough. He says, "I just managed to hold the rudder by lying on it." The sail had been set without change for four days because no one had strength to trim it.

Even he, the strongest of the lot, was ready to drop the rudder, when he sighted breakers. In a voice which he describes as the shadow of a whisper he called to his companions, but they would not believe him. Finally the captain was induced to look, but even he was incredulous until he heard the breakers rolling over the island of Lapaloehoe, a small member of the Hawaiian group. They tried to lower sail to escape the breakers, but could not. Even then, at the end of so much peril and suffering, they would have drowned had not two Kanakas who had seen them from the surf swam out and towed them to a harbor. They were cared for; they were given food in small quantities, the two white men in that section of the island seeing that they did not get too much. Mark Twain records that even at that time the Portuguese, who figures as the villain of this true tale, came near to meeting his end on the spot by eating four bananas before he could be choked off by the helpers.

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The two stately Indian attendants who have formed an notable feature in the queen's household for years past, and several of them have already returned to their native land. The departure of these oriental ascetics from England will not be regretted by any one about the court, and they received as privileged persons, they were extremely arrogant and unpleasant to the British domestics, most of whom both feared and detested them. They were a constant cause of worry, fuss and anxiety. The queen's favorite Hafiz Abdul Karim, who has won a powerful personage at court for the last 10 years or so, is also going back to India with a pension. The munshi and his wife had a charming cottage on the Frogmore domesne, and a house was built for them a few years ago in the Balmoral grounds."

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West.	East.
No. 6..*10:08 am	No. 10..*12:51 pm
No. 12.. 1 25 pm	No. 8..*10:56 pm
No. 1..*11:00 pm	No. 85.. 3:40 pm
No. 5..*11:53 pm	No. 11..* 6:35 am
No. 37.. 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:15 p. m. Carries passengers to Mendville.
No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.
No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.
Nos. 87 and 88 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.
No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.
Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:10 am	No. 10..* 8:10 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 3.. 8:10 pm
No. 13.. 1:45 pm	No. 9..*10:30 pm
No. 3..*11:00 pm	No. 85.. 12:00 m

No. 83, local, 12:55 pm.
No. 13 carries passengers without change to Chicago.
Nos. 23 and 42 run between Akron and Marion Junction only.
* Daily. Nos. 87, 88, 14, 1, 5, 83 and 43 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect, Sunday, May 19, at 8:00 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 86.. 10:55 am	No. 11.. 6:10 am
No. 2..* 8:25 pm	No. 10.. 10:07 am
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 8..*11:30 am
No. 18.. 10:55 pm	No. 85.. 6:20 pm
No. 84..* 7:45 pm	No. 85..*11:30 pm

* Nos. 2, 84, 8 and 86 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley.

North.	South.
No. 31.. 6:30 am	*No. 30.. 5:35 am
*No. 23.. 10:15 am	*No. 32.. 10:15 am
*No. 35.. 4:20 pm	No. 34.. 1:30 pm
*No. 27.. 10:20 pm	*No. 36.. 7:05 pm

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Zanesville and Cheyenne	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
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Columbus and Delaware	5:00 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	7:10 pm
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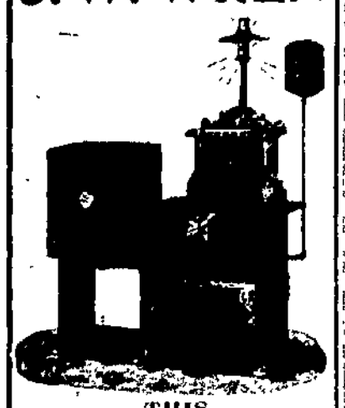

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EXERCISES HELD AT SCHOOL HALL

Which is Crowded with the Friends and Relatives of the Graduates—A Nice List of Efforts Ably Delivered. The Hall is Especially Decorated for the Occasion.

LaRue, O., April 20—The commencement exercises Friday night were a grand success, undoubtedly the finest in the history of the school.

At 7:30 o'clock the doors of the school auditorium were thrown open to the waiting crowd. Before 8 o'clock the hall was filled to its utmost capacity.

After a well rendered overture by the orchestra, the curtain rose, disclosing a scene which stirred admiration in all hearts. The stage was beautifully decorated. Arranged on it, in two semi-circles, were the members of the class of 1901, the president of the school board and instructors.

The young men of the class, dressed in well fitting black, occupied the back of the stage, while in front the young ladies, arrayed in neat and tasteful white, made a beautiful picture of sweet innocence.

After a short invocation by Rev. R. W. Kohr, Miss Belle Longshore, in well chosen words and unaffected manner, welcomed the audience. She demonstrated that "Cheerfulness" is a force in life.

Miss Edith Alt spoke on "Decision and Push." She showed that decision is necessary to success. Miss Alt is a good speaker.

John F. McElheny answered the question, "What Now?" In an able manner he set forth the possibilities awaiting the ambitious young man.

Roy Scott made clear the "Meaning of True Success," showing that real success results from a union of forces.

Earnest Jones said that the best in life comes to him who will "Keep Climbing." Mr. Jones has a good voice.

"The Young Man of the Century" was the subject of Harold Mouser's oration. He characterized the coming young man powerfully. Mr. Mouser speaks in a finished manner and makes a fine appearance on the stage.

After a beautiful piece of music rendered by the orchestra, Charles Allen handled the subject "Self Control and Self Reliance" with convincing power. Mr. Allen will make a speaker.

Miss Verta D. Elder said that we must have "Concentration of Effort." Energy must not be dissipated. Miss Elder made a pleasing appearance.

Miss Alverta Clayton had the closest attention of the audience from start to finish. She spoke on "The Advantage of a Good Education." She said that some time the mists will roll away and we shall know as we are known. Miss Clayton made a decided hit.

Coral Bell showed that the world needs "Balanced Men."

"Education as a Factor in the Civilization of the Twentieth Century" was the subject of Miss Dessa Raub. Miss Raub said that education will be a dominant force at the beginning of the next hundred years. She is a sweet speaker.

Miss Clara B. Anderson has a fine presence. She said that the dandy sinks into insignificance by the side of a real man. Miss Anderson is very charming in her stage manner.

The cornet solo, "Susie," played by B. W. Scoville, was excellent.

James F. Crowley has the elements of an author. He spoke on "My Country," showing the wonderful progress of America.

Gus Drews, in a good, common sense manner, put the "Advantages of Industry" in a clear light. He said that all things are possible to him who will work.

"The American Ideal" was powerfully demonstrated by George W. Raub. Mr. Raub said that education must be the power which will lead America to her destiny.

Miss Clara Gottschalk was one of the most easy and self-possessed speakers of the evening. She made all see the value of "Perseverance."

Miss Gottschalk has a winning personality.

"Our Aims" was the subject so convincingly handled by Miss Hattie M. Myers. She said that an aim in life is imperative. Miss Myers has more than average ability.

Harley G. LaRue showed himself master of the situation in the handling of his subject. Mr. LaRue is a young man of promise.

When the orchestra had played "The Beautiful Blue Danube," by Strauss, Emmett Metz spoke on "Life Thoughts." Mr. Metz has a splendid voice.

James Dilsaver made a good impression by his oration on "Education."

Milton L. Dickason showed that "The Perpetuity of Our Government" depended upon a strict adherence to the principles of the fathers. Mr. Dickason gave evidence of superior talent.

Miss Mildred A. Norris, with sweet voice and graceful presence, made it apparent that the "Flight of Time" is irresistable.

B. W. Scoville, after speaking in fine style on "The Magnanimity," turned to the class of 1901 and moved all by the power put in his valedictory. Mr. Scoville made a hit.

After music, "The Bridal Rose," by Laveile, Mr. A. J. Manley presented the diplomas and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. F. Newcomb.

IN COUNTY JAIL

Young Harry High Is Placed Under a Serious Charge.

Harry High, a sixteen-year-old youth of Prospect was lodged in the county jail Friday to await the action of the grand jury, on a bastardy charge. The charge was brought against him by the parents of seventeen-year-old Miss Bessie Luellen, who resides in the country near Prospect. She claims that young High is the father of her unborn child. The parents of the two children made an effort to settle the matter by having the youngsters married, but as the boy was under the legal age they could not secure a license, hence the action began.

Young High was arrested Friday on a warrant issued in the court of Squire Howison of Prospect township, and was bound over to appear before the grand jury. The bond was placed at $500, and the boy, being unable to furnish it, was brought here by Constable Mohr and placed in the county jail.

WORK BEGUN

On the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Electric Road.

The Columbus, Delaware and Marion interurban people put 15 men to work near Flint Thursday morning.

A commissary camp has been established on the farm of C. E. Miller, and the work of building has begun in earnest. This will give Columbus an outlet to the north to Toledo and Cleveland.

The work on the extension will be pushed as rapidly as the weather will permit.

As soon as possible hourly service will be begun between here and Delaware. The people along the line are jubilant.—Columbus Dispatch.

Rubber tire top buggy for $75.00 at Houghton Buggy Co's. Biggest bargain on earth. 45-tf

THE SPEED TRIALS

Committee of the Big Four Racing Circuit Gets Together at Bucyrus Thursday.

THE EVENTS ARE MADE FASTER

The Four Fairs Will Have Practically the Same Programs, but Each Society Will Regulate the Matter of the Purses which It Will Hang Up for the Horsemen.

John C. Waddell and Horace W. Conkston of the local agricultural society were at Bucyrus Thursday attending a meeting of the Big Four racing circuit, which is composed of the Marion, Mt. Gilead, Bucyrus and Sycamore fairs. The programs for the racing events of the four fairs were arranged. The events will be the same in each place with the exception that each fair association is given the privilege of changing one. The program adopted Thursday will in all probability be used here as it was made out. It is as follows.

Wednesday—Three minute trot and two-fifty pace.

Thursday—Two-twenty-seven trot, two-twenty pace, two-twenty trot.

Friday — Two-thirty-three pace, two-twenty trot, free-for-all pace.

The program is almost the same as last year, with the exception that a couple of the events are faster. The free-for-all pace takes the place of the two-twelve pace of last year, and the two-thirty-three pace takes the place of the three-minute pace of last year. By having the events for all the meetings as near alike as they are, the four fairs can get a larger field of horses and better ones, as it gives the horsemen four continuous weeks of racing with small jumps and fairly good purses. Each society will arrange its own purses.

The local fair, if present indications do not fail, will be a hummer. Every privilege except two, has been sold. The show privilege was sold Friday morning by Secretary Waddell.

TURNED DOWN

In the Application of Local Citizens To Reduce Tax Valuations.

The state board of equalization, at Columbus, by a vote of eighteen to six, Thursday refused to reduce the tax valuation of Marion.

Sheriff's Sale.

The twenty-five and two-thirds acres of land in the center of the fair-ground, involved in the matter of Albert Reber, and others, executors, against the Marion county Agricultural society was sold Saturday at sheriff's sale to Frank E. Coon for $7,000.

The Love property on east Church street was sold to Mrs. Eunice A. Love for $1,500.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Houghton Buggy Co. have a rubber tire plant with 200 sets rubber tires. They put them on old or new work. Can do it while you wait. Price $20. Everything guaranteed. 45-tf

MOST EXCELLENT

Are the Graduating Exercises Held in the Village of Green Camp Friday Evening.

MEMBERS OF CLASS NUMBER FIVE

The Efforts of the Graduates Are All High Class as Are Also the Speeches Delivered by the Others on the Program—The Musical Features Are Gems.

Amid decorations of flowers and bunting, with the church crowded to its capacity, the five members of the Green Camp High school Senior class did farewell to school life and made their initial bow to the public as men and women of the world Friday evening.

The commencement exercises were held in the Baptist church of the little village. The front of the church was tastily arranged with bunting and floral bloom. On the front wall, above the heads of the members of the class, hung the motto, worked out in green, "Growing, Not Drifting." The class colors, lavender and white, were also displayed to advantage.

When the piano voluntary by Wilford Johnston began the members of the class marched in from the rear of the church and took their places on the rostrum. The friends of the class lent a smile of approval to the proceeding, and the piano voluntary was much appreciated. Rev. Mr. Schoonover offered a short invocation and the Aeolian quartet, composed of Messrs. C. M. Bradshaw, E. Ruth, C. R. Rutter and A. N. Carmine, pleasingly rendered "Be Happy Tonight." Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw played the piano accompaniments for the quartet.

The first oration of the evening was by Miss Blanche Thomas, who had chosen as her topic, "Success and Failure." Miss Thomas made her chief thought the fact that no success is achieved without great effort, though failures sometimes are incentives to work which is later crowned with success. Her subject was well handled.

A vocal solo by Miss Mary Stockwell, "Where the Apple Blossoms Fall," delighted the audience.

"The Value of Yesterday" was dwelt upon by Bernaldi Johnston, who showed the advantages which the people of today have over those of the days past, in that they can profit by their successes and failures. The people of today are improving over the people of yesterday, and they have the advantages of the experience of others to assist them through. For that reason we may expect great things in the future. It was an able effort.

"The Sinking Ship" was prettily rendered by the quartet, and was followed by Miss Blanche Porter, who talked on the subject, "America against Mediaeval Nations." Miss Porter illustrated the superiority of this country over the nations of the olden times in education, art, science and everything. It has been the energy and ambition of the people of this country which has placed them where they are today. It was one of the pleasing features of the program.

Miss Bertha Moore had for her subject, "Luck against Pluck." It was well written and delivered. She was of the opinion that what is sometimes considered luck by some people is nothing but pluck, and that the success of most men is due to the pluck they have in their efforts to get along. Men work along persistently and when in the end it is found they have been successful, many people think they have been creatures of luck, but it is not the case. Pluck put them where they are.

A cornet solo by F. D. Morris, the accompaniment for which was played by Miss Allie Bilger, was welcomed by the audience.

Edgar Hogan was the last of the graduates to talk. His subject was "Education of the Twentieth Century." He mentioned the vast number of discoveries made during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the great advances made by the people of the world in every branch of learning, yet there are avenues still unopened for the people of this century to distinguish themselves by opening. It was an entertaining oration, full of wisdom.

Dr. A. E. Smith of this city followed Mr. Hogan, making the class address, on the subject of "Fortune Telling." He spoke of the future before the members of the class and summed up his entire talk, some parts of which were quite facetious, to this—that if the members are able to see an opportunity when it comes along; are willing to welcome competition and strive to be the best of the competitors; if they will withstand the temptation to let things drift as they will and will not fall in love at such an early age as to let their hearts bother their hands, he could tell their fortunes. And if they do these things they will have long days of success. Dr. Smith spoke for over an hour and a half. He mocked the idea of fortune telling by the methods commonly utilized, and scored the fatalists, stoics and others, who do not believe that life is what we make it. His talk was greatly appreciated by all.

The quartet rendered "Nearer My God To Thee," and President A. L. Slack of the board of education presented the members of the class with the diplomas, making a few appropriate remarks.

C. L. Patten, a member of the school board, and Superintendent Z. X. Corey of the schools each made short addresses to the class, which were enjoyed also by the visitors. The quartet sang "Good Night," and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction, said by Rev. E. C. Thompson.

THE FARMER.

The Circus and the Horse—A Word About Wallace's Show.

The Indiana Farmer, a leading agricultural journal, thinks the Wallace circus is a horse show in itself. Concerning the great Wallace shows which will exhibit in Marion, Monday, May 6, the Farmer said:

"Time, intelligence, patience and perseverance are necessary in the collecting together of 200 head of horses such as may be seen, and are in daily use of the great Wallace show. The proprietor of this show, H. E. Wallace, is an Indianian, and is proud of this distinction, while on the other hand the people are equally proud of Mr. Wallace, for what he is doing in showing our farmers and people generally the beauty and advantage in having good horses. When Mr. Wallace conceived the idea of entering the circus business, he was also determined to purchase the best horses for draft purposes as well as for use in ring and races, and with this end in view, he chose for his type of horse for draft, the Percheron the ideal draft horse, and for his races the Kentucky thoroughbred, and with this end in view he has collected together over 500 head of the finest horses the world ever saw. He selected for his band chariot twelve handsome jet blacks, and for his dens and other wagons dapple grays, these interningled with his fine thoroughbreds makes one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed. Each year new stock is added, but each time the same breed is selected, until today Mr. Wallace stands without a peer as a judge of horses. The mating up of the different teams is also an object lesson to the eye, uniformity in size and color, always predominating. Well may it be truthfully advertised, "The finest horses of any show in the world." To see the Wallace horses, reminds one of being present at 'the great horse fair,' the painting of which made the late Rosa Bonheur famous. His display of horses is worth anyone's time to witness, and should be seen by every farmer in the land, as he would soon see the advantage of breeding horses uniform in size and color. Mr. Wallace's circus is like his horses, the best and finest the world ever saw."

LOVABLE LADY

Passes to Her Reward in the State of Nebraska Last Saturday.

C. K. Guthery received a telegram Saturday from Clarks Nebraska, announcing the death of his mother, which occurred there that morning at 7 o'clock. The telegram did not state anything concerning the funeral arrangements or what Mrs. Guthery was suffering before death. She had not been ill.

Mrs. Rachael Guthery was the widow of the late Isaac Guthery, who died in 1887. She was past eighty years of age. At one time Marion was her home. She resided on west Church street, and was well known to almost all of the older residents of the city. She leaves a family of seven children, all grown, to mourn her demise. They are all well known here, as this city and county was their childhood home, but some years ago they moved West, and C. K. Guthery of Pearl street is the only child now living here.

Mrs. Guthery will be remembered by Marionites as a lovable lady with a bright sunshiny disposition, who was admired and loved not only by the members of her family, but by all with whom she was acquainted. No one could be held in higher esteem than was she by her friends, and the news of her death will be learned with true regret.

TWO FRANCHISES

Granted to One Company by the Crawford County Commissioners.

The county commissioners granted two franchises this afternoon to one company, giving them the right to construct electric railroads from Bucyrus to Marion, one on the pike road and the other on the Marion road.

The members of the company are C. A. Lynn, R. V. Sears, C. F. Kiess, F. S. Mounett, H. V. Flickinger, J. W. Scott, H. C. Webster and D. R. Crissinger.—Bucyrus Telegraph, April 18.

From an Old Soldier.
Detroit, Mich., Feb 5, 1900
I hereby certify that I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures and will say that his remedy has no equal in building up the system and giving renewed life and vigor to people advanced in years. John Coughlin.
For sale by W. R. Foye.

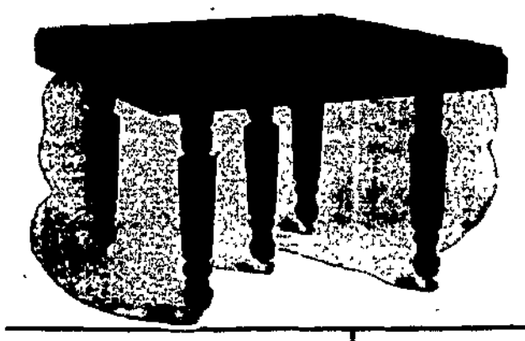
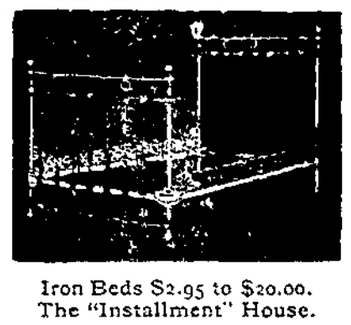
Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

A son was born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henkle of west Center street.

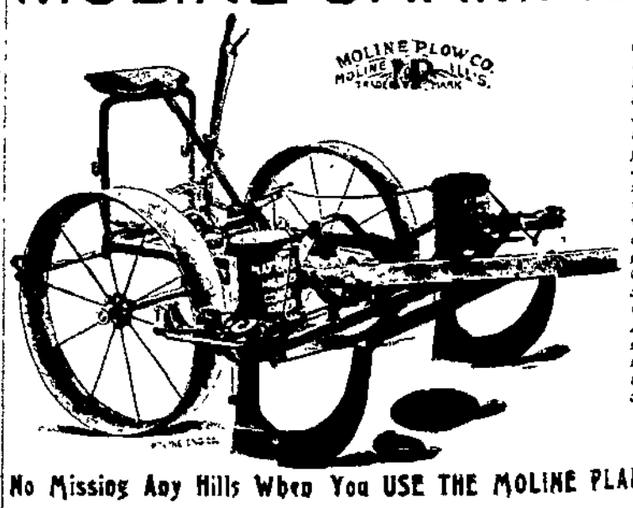
TONSILINE
CURES
SORE THROAT
WE want to so impress upon your mind the above fact, that when you or yours have Sore Throat you will at once think of Tonsiline as the one cure which never fails. Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy are just as quickly cured by
TONSILINE
25C AND 50C. ALL DRUGGISTS.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Hagee's Cordial
of Cod Liver Oil Compound
and
spring weather make the greatest tonic that man and nature ever compounded.
The ideal medicine for spring. Restores the tissues and renews the vital forces. Pleasant to take. No grease. No fishy taste. Prescribed by doctors everywhere. Ask your druggist for it. $1.00 a bottle.
KATHARMON CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Tailor Made Clothes
Our Nobby Sack Suits.
You don't see any suits about town that look like our nobby sacks and Varsity styles—Fact is, most clothes look ordinary beside these splendid examples of fine tailoring. Hats, shirts and furnishings you buy here have a style and character of their own. The price is the only thing that is below par.
STRELITZS'

CASH OR CREDIT. THE MARION DEPT. CO. CASH OR CREDIT.

Extension Tables $4.75 to $15.00

Iron Beds $2.95 to $20.00.
The "Installment" House.

Dining Room Chairs $3.75 to $11.50.

MOLINE CHAMPION


Combined hill or drill drop. Extra plates and 80 rods of wire with every planter. Open or closed wheels. Automatic reel and foot drop.
No Missing Any Hills When You USE THE MOLINE PLANTER.
KLING & WILSON.

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BIG FLOOD RECEDING

Revealing Scenes of Desolation and Devastation.

WATERBOUND TOWNS SIGHT RELIEF.

River Rising Rapidly Below Cincinnati, But No Great Alarm Is Felt - Thousands Homeless and Out of Employment Up Stream—Extent of Damage Done.

Cincinnati, April 26.—The high water mark of the flood passed down this part of the Ohio valley earlier than expected, and became permanently stationary here at 59.4 feet. It is expected to be of much shorter duration further down the river. Great relief is reported from Huntington, Catlettsburg, Ashland, Ironton and smaller places in that district, and there are various demonstrations of rejoicing. The river will remain stationary from Portsmouth to Cincinnati until this evening, when it will begin falling. It was also reported stationary at Ripley, Higginsport, Augusta and Dover, Ky., all of which points have suffered extremely the past few days. The people here and for miles up the river are now preparing to avoid all possible evil effects of receding, rather than rising waters.

With the water almost 10 feet above the danger line there is endless inconvenience and loss on both sides of the river here, and there is some distress. All the railways experienced trouble in handling freight and some abandoned that part of their business. None of them have abandoned any passenger trains.

A careful estimate placed the number of men thrown out of employment in Cincinnati by the flood at 2,000, and about half as many in Covington and Newport, Ky. Most of them will not be able to resume until Monday. At Ironton it was reported that 1,500 men had been thrown out of employment, and similar conditions exist at Catlettsburg, Portsmouth and Huntington. An estimate has been made at Huntington that over 3,000 families are homeless in the southern part of West Virginia and 8,000 men idle, and that the loss by the flood in that part of the state will exceed $1,000,000.

At Maysville, Ky., 60 miles up the river, a stationary stage at 56.5 feet was reached, and it then began falling. At Aberdeen, O., across the river from Maysville, it will take several weeks to repair the residences, especially on Front street, but the people are preparing to reoccupy them. Above these cities scenes of desolation and ruin are reported everywhere as the water recedes.

At Portsmouth on the last day of the rise there were most desperate efforts to prevent disaster. The citizens turned out for work on the levees and at the pumps, and the dikes were saved. Manufacturers and business men suffered damages, and others closed their places in order to assist in the work of protection. Many residences were flooded. Lucasville, Sciotoville and Wheelersburg, in that locality, also suffered.

At Huntington, W. Va., a great portion of that city, as well as the surrounding towns, is still under water. The suspension bridge connecting Huntington and Guyandotte was pronounced unsafe on account of the rise in the Guyan river and the log jam.

At Frankfort, Ky., big damages are reported up the Kentucky river. The government lock gates at High Bridge in Jessamine county have been washed away, causing suspension of river traffic above that point for a week or more.

Steamer Fired On.

New Martinsville, W. Va., April 26—The steamer Genevieve, with a party of 40 ladies and gentlemen from Sistersville, who were out on a sight seeing expedition, came to within 50 yards of the shore here. Harry Harrigan, who was in the second story of his submerged home, warned the boat away, and when it came on fired seven loads from a shotgun at the boat. The Genevieve landed and it was found glass in the cabin had been smashed and that Earl Wells, R. T. Gregory and Captain Mike Davis had been struck, but not seriously hurt. Harrigan escaped.

Evansville Suffering.

Evansville, Ind., April 26.—The river here is 39 feet and rising an inch per hour. A stage of 49 feet is expected Saturday. Reports from the bottoms below this city show considerable loss. It is estimated that farmers between here and Paducah will lose half a million bushels of corn. The Wabash river is falling and all danger along that stream is over. The water has begun to come into the cellars of business houses in this city. Thousands of logs are coming out of Green river, 10 miles north of Evansville. The lumbermen lose heavily.

Situation at Louisville.

Louisville, April 26—The water has come to the foot of some of the streets that run at right angles to the river, notably Fourth street, where it is in the first floors of several buildings. The buildings, however, are not of a kind to sustain much damage. It is thought that the crest of the rise will reach here today with a mark of 31 feet, after which it will begin to fall slowly. Steamers pass under the bridges by lowering smokestacks.

Dream Fulfilled.

Peru, Ind., April 26—Henry Hill, a steelworker, dreamed of being killed by heavy casting falling upon him. While at work he was knocked down by a falling casting into a bed of hot sand. His death is expected.

NOT PLANNING

For Another Presidential Nomination. Colonel Bryan's Attitude.

Lincoln, April 26.—W. J. Bryan, in a public statement, says: I am not planning for another presidential nomination—if I were I would not be editing a paper. If I ever become a candidate again it will be because it seems necessary for the advancement of the principles to which I adhere, and that does not now seem probable. I can be relied upon to support those who do champion the principles and who can be trusted to enforce them if elected. I have no enemies to punish. No matter what a man may have said or done against the ticket in 1896 or 1900, that man becomes my friend the moment he accepts in good faith our principles. Political battles are fought, not in the past or in the future, but in the present.

To Stake China.

Paris, April 26.—The Courrier Du Soir which is officially well informed on ministerial intentions, says that the settlement of the Chinese situation is a question of finance. The newspaper says that Russia will advance China the sum required to pay the indemnity, and that French savings will provide the Russian government with the requisite funds. The European troops, except the legation garrisons, will then leave Peking, and a fresh period will begin during which Chinese patience will refuse to try out the British and German government's interest claims regarding the opening of the ports and the customs. Russia however, will retain Manchuria as a pledge for the loan.

Victim of Treachery.

Manilla, April 26.—Three Filipinos charged with the murder of Eugene S. Anderson, Company F, Sixteenth United States infantry, have been convicted. Anderson and another soldier constituted a guard for a casco that stopped near the town of Cabarian Nueva, and Anderson went ashore to gather wood. He was seen to enter a nearby copse with two of the natives, who were afterward accused of his murder. He never came out alive and circumstantial evidence proved that he was stabbed to death with a bonjard. The natives were sentenced to be hanged, and General MacArthur approved the finding of the court.

Sealing Boats Frozen In.

St. Johns, N. F., April 26.—It is feared the sealing steamer Virginia Lake, with 270 men on board, may be frozen in until the ice floes in White bay, on the northern coast of Newfoundland, for the next six weeks. The Arctic ice fields are now packing in upon the floes which have anchored her for the past month. A sister ship of the Virginia Lake, the Kite, with 150 men on board, is similarly situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The owners are apprehensive that both ships may be driven ashore.

Clothing Manufacturers.

Chicago, April 26.—Chicago manufacturers of clothing representing an aggregate capital of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, met and decided to form an association which will combine with similar bodies throughout the United States. The step was taken as the result of a visit of eastern delegates who for years have been trying to effect a combination of all the large manufacturing houses in the United States.

Oil Lands Sold.

Beaumont, Tex., April 26.—The rice plantation of Vilcabo Brothers on Hillebrant's bayou, four miles southwest of the Lucas gusher, has been sold for $410,000 cash to Wright, Block & Company of Saginaw, Mich. The Kelley well, northwest of the Lucas gusher, has been purchased by Dewey Heywood and others of Chicago, for $125,000.

Count Goes Back.

New York, April 26.—Count Leopold De Melville, also known as Leopold Franquem, who was arrested in this city a few days ago on a request from Chicago, where he was indicted for bigamy, was turned over to the Chicago police.

Call to Workingmen.

Berlin, April 26.—The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, in flaming headlines calls upon German workingmen to celebrate Labor day, May 1, by demonstrating against European militarism, unjust wars in South Africa and China and czarism.

Bank Robbed.

Urbana, Ills., April 26.—Blacksmen robbed the bank at Tudlow, and after destroying the safe with a charge of nitroglycerin, made off with $5,000. They left no clew.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Baseball Games and the Winners on the Turf.

American League.

At Chicago: Chicago 7, Cleveland 3.

At Detroit: Detroit 11, Washington 13.

CLUBS	W	L	PC	CLUBS	W	L	PC
Chicago	2	0	1000	Phila	0	0	000
Det't	1	0	1000	Balto	0	0	000
Milw	0	1	000	Wash	0	0	000
Cleve	0	2	000	Bost	0	0	000

Western Association.

At Louisville: Louisville 2, Indianapolis 7.

At Toledo: Toledo 8, Fort Wayne 0.

At Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids 2, Minneapolis 1.

At Dayton: Dayton, 15, Columbus, 1.

Turf Winners.

At Aqueduct: Gold Lace, Red Damsel, Sidney Lucas, Carroll D. Middleham, Luck.

At Nashville: Mike Mallon, Illinois, Anna Lamont, Lizzie Mr. Hamborough, Pilot.

At Lakeside: Mercut, Tact, Irish Jewell, Charles Moore, Sixty Pound Track.

At Newport: Lady Doll, Miracle, Wyoline, South Bend, Montana, Phineas, Misera.

At Tanforan: Hilburn, Mission, Lou Wessea, Scotch Plaid, Dr. Cave, Foul Play.

WITH AWFUL EFFECT

Boilers Blow Out In a German Chemical Works.

TWO HUNDRED EMPLOYES CAUGHT.

Explosion Fired the Huge Plant and the Flames Soon Spread to a Neighboring Village, Developing a Dangerous Conflagration - Quantity of Smokeless Powder Also Let Go.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 26.—One of the most disastrous explosions on record occurred at the electro chemical works near Griesheim, whose smokeless powder is manufactured. Most of the boilers blew out. The noise was so tremendous that it was heard at great distances, including Frankfort and Mayence. The factory immediately became a mass of flames, and the northeast wind carried the sparks to neighboring villages, where several thousand houses were covered with tiles. Eighteen cylinders, containing about 100 weight of smokeless powder, were in the room where the explosion occurred.

Troops were immediately ordered to Griesheim to prevent the fire spreading to the large benzine reservoirs near by. The brigades from every place in the neighborhood hurried to the scene, but owing to the dangerous nature of the disaster and the fear of a renewal of the explosions, the greatest difficulty was experienced in stopping the progress of the flames. Only after five hours of strenuous effort was the conflagration to some extent controlled, and the danger passed so as to make it possible to begin the work of extricating the bodies. It is feared that nearly 200 persons have been killed or injured. The exact number can not be determined until the list of survivors is compared with the employes.

Trainer Killed by an Elephant.

Peru, Ind., April 26.—Henry Huffman of Columbus, O., animal trainer with the Wallace circus, was killed by the elephant "Big Charley." The elephant, while bathing in the Mississinewa river, east of Peru, wound its trunk about Keeper Huffman and hurled him far into the stream. The keeper came out unharmed, and spoke in a soothing strain to the great beast. The next instant he was grabbed, thrown again into the river and held down by the forefeet of "Big Charley." Then with a mighty trumpeting the elephant left the water, broke down fences and quartered himself in a big field, keeping everybody at bay. Apples poisoned with strychnine, were thrown near him. He ate one and an hour later, as he rolled over and over in his agony, a rifle ball finished him. "Big Charley" had before killed two men. He was valued at $10,000 and weighed over 6,000 pounds.

Eastman Trial.

Cambridge, Mass., April 26.—The defense of Professor Eastman continues to score points at law on the government in the trial, the court holding to its opinion that declarations made by Richard Grogan, Jr., while he was dying were not competent as evidence where the accusation was of murder. The court went further by ruling as incompetent other statements that witnesses heard from Grogan's lips which appeared to be replies to Eastman's denials of other than accidental shooting. There was much to encourage Eastman in the testimony which showed that the latter was very solicitous for Grogan's condition and that he exhibited much grief at the unfortunate episode.

Demand For New Agreements.

Chicago, April 26.—Four allied trades representing the entire system of eight railroads are holding meetings in Chicago with a view of making demands for new agreements, which will include higher wages, shorter hours, recognition of standard definitions and which define clearly the rights of apprentices. The trades represented at the conference, which is being held in the name of the International Association of Machinists, are the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths and painters.

A German Spy.

Paris, April 26.—An espionage case calculated to create a sensation, was revealed by the arrest of a German in one of the large hotels on a charge of having communicated to Herr Krupp the secret of the manufacture of guns at the Commentry arms factory. It is alleged that the drawings and descriptions were supplied by four workmen, two of whom have been arrested.

Broke Her Back.

Victoria, B. C., April 26.—The steamer Dolphin which arrived at Union, brought the news that the bulk Colorado, loaded with a valuable cargo of concentrates from the Treadwell mines for Tacoma smelting works, went ashore in Wrangel Narrows and broke her back. She was in tow of the tug Pilot. No particulars are given as to whether cargo could be saved.

China's Finances.

Shanghai, April 26.—The Universal Gazette prints an article giving details of China's revenue and expenditures. The figures show that the average annual revenue has been $88,000,000 taels, while the average annual expenditure has been 101,000,000 taels.

General Powell Tired.

London, April 26.—It is reported from Pretoria that General Baden-Powell will soon resign the inspectorship of the South African constabulary and return to England. The war office professes to know nothing of this report.

WITH SPURIOUS COIN.

Alleged Scheme to Flood China and the Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco, April 26.—United States Secret Service Agent Hazen has arrested George Taylor McDonnell in this city on the charge of having in his possession appliances for making counterfeit money. It is charged that McDonnell has promoted a scheme to flood China and the Hawaiian Islands with counterfeit dollars made from Mexican coins. The secret service officials claim that McDonnell was implicated with the Leary brothers in robbing the Bank of England of $750,000 by means of forged checks in 1874.

Cuban Delegation.

Washington, April 26.—The Cuban delegation from the convention framing a constitution for the new island called on President McKinley and formally exchanged expressions of friendship between the United States and Cuba. The real business which brought the delegates here was transacted with Secretary Root. The delegation and Secretary Root were closeted for some hours in discussing relations of the Island to the United States. Secrecy was observed as to the conference.

English Want In.

Pittsburg, April 26.—Industrial circles are alive with rumors regarding the purpose of a visit in this city of two English representatives of the United States Steel corporation. The object of the visitors, according to information received, is in the interest of English capitalists who are planning to enter the great combine. The visitors are Sir Arthur Keene and Sir Windsor Richards, the London representatives of the Morgan interests.

Dispute Over the Price.

Helena, Mon., April 26.—Seth Dix, a cowboy, who came from Terre Haute, Ind., shot and instantly killed Ben Wells, manager of the Wells road horse, 15 miles south of Billings, in a dispute over the price of some drinks. Wells pulled a gun, with the words, "I'll give you change out of this." Dix then fired, the bullet striking Wells in the forehead. Dix is under arrest.

Employers' Liability.

St. Louis, April 26.—Because an employe remains in the employ of a company when he well knows that a risk is assumed by so doing does not relieve the employer of responsibility if accident occur. This is the gist of an opinion handed down by the United States court of appeals in a case in which the Southern Pacific company was defendant.

Under Control.

London, April 26.—The fire on the British steamer Ontario, Captain Brenton from Hull April 18 for Boston, which returned to Queenstown on fire, is now under control.

Triple-Tailed Comet.

Cape Town, April 26.—The comet, first seen here, is visible on the eastern horizon. It is brilliant and triple tailed and is rapidly approaching the sun.

General French to Rest.

London, April 26.—General French, according to a dispatch from Viedfort will take a sea voyage to recuperate his health.

ENGLISH TONGUE IN HAWAII.

Former Kansas City Man Says It Will Ultimately Prevail.

H. H. Brodie, who lived in Kansas City from 1886 to 1891, is a schoolteacher at Hanapepe, Kauai, Hawaii. In a letter to the Kansas City Star Mr. Brodie says that English is fast becoming the language of Hawaii and that in a few decades it will be the language of the entire population of the Islands. He uses The Star in his schoolroom and writes that he is watching with considerable interest the effect of the newspaper on the children.

"These children," he writes, "hear English spoken only at school. At home their mother tongue is the language. It is interesting to watch a bevy of Japs, Chinese, Portuguese and Hawaiian children playing. English is their language, and I have even seen a lot of small Chinese children not yet in school playing and using English. I have in my school two children, brothers, of whom one speaks English and the other Hawaiian at home. In this way the younger children learn to speak English before coming to school. When the present generation above 20 years of age passes away, English will be the only language here."

EDISON'S NEW MARVEL.

Magnetic Power For Extracting Iron Ore Astounds British Steel Men.

The story of how Edison discovered the process of transforming low grade nonbessemer ores into high grade bessemer ores is in itself a small romance. It has long been an accepted axiom that these low grade ores are repelled by the magnet. One day, however, Edison put several magnets together and observed a movement among the ore. He added several other magnets until he had 14, and then the rich part of the ore came under the influence of the accumulated magnets and was attracted from the poorer constituents. Why this should be so Edison cannot explain. He himself was astonished at the discovery. Many great scientists in Europe, says the London Mail, consider that the result of this experiment is likely to have stupendous effect on industrial affairs.

The pivotal fact of Edison's discovery is the possibility of extracting specular hematite by means of magnets acting in tandem. This is a fact which was never believed possible before. It has astounded English iron and steel manufacturers as much as it astounded Edison himself when he discovered it.

TO THE BITTER END

War Will Be Carried On by Aguinaldo's Successor.

A TYPICAL GUERRILLA, ABLE, CRUEL.

Eight American Prisoners Reported to Have Been Tortured and Butchered by Order of the New Dictator, Who Is Now Lurking in the Mountains of Luzon.

Manilla, April 26.—It is reported that Filipino General Cailles ordered eight American prisoners to be executed on April 21, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Simon, one of his staff officers, and Senor De La Rosa, a wealthy native who had refused to contribute to the income of Senor Sancho Cesando. The others were tortured and then butchered. Cailles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Tayabas province, Luzon proclaims himself dictator and the successor of Aguinaldo and announces his intention to continue a war of extermination.

It is said that Cailles was born in Pondicherry, India, his father being a Frenchman and his mother a Hindoo. It is also asserted that he formerly registered as a French subject in Manilla. He is a typical guerrilla leader, cruel, able, reckless and unrelenting. Aguinaldo denounces him, disclaiming responsibility for his previous atrocities and declares that he never issued orders contrary to the rules of war.

Minister Conger Arrives.

San Francisco, April 26.—Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China, accompanied by his wife, daughter and Miss Pierce, arrived from China on the steamer Nippon Maru. Mr. Conger's arrival was awaited with considerable interest. Concerning events in China he said that the tales of brutality had been exaggerated. Of course there were cases of outrage by individual soldiers which were not sanctioned by officers. These were but incidents of war which found some palliation in the fact that the Chinese had killed 40,000 native Christians and 180 Europeans. Minister Conger said that at the expiration of his 60 days' leave of absence he would return to China.

Presidential Journey.

Washington, April 26.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who has been making arrangements for the trip of the Ohio delegation in congress to the Pacific coast was at the White House. He said the arrangements for the trip were practically completed. The party will travel in a Pullman and private car. They will leave Cincinnati May 3, at 11:30 p. m., arriving in New Orleans the Sunday morning following. Thence they will go west over the Southern Pacific overtaking the presidential party at Los Angeles May 8. They will reach San Francisco May 9.

Foul Work Intimated.

London, April 26.—Nat Smith brother of "Billy" Smith, the pugilist, says: "The National Sporting club is determined to secure, if possible, an autopsy, for we are sure that apoplexy was not the cause of death. It is certain that my brother was given something to drink at the end of the seventh round, and after that he was absolutely helpless. He had the fight won when he began to stagger about the ring and fell unconscious. He never got up again. I shall have my say at the inquest if it is possible."

Scaffolding Gave Way.

New Orleans, April 26.—A scaffolding in the theater at Athletic park, which was being renovated for the summer opera season, broke down and a number of men were hurled to the ground. Frank Spizak, the contractor, was killed and a dozen others injured, several seriously. The New Orleans baseball team went to the rescue and saved two men who clung to the ceiling, which was being cleaned.

Americans Welcomed.

Sydney, April 26.—The flagship Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey on board, which arrived here en route for Melbourne where she will participate in the exercises at the opening of the first federal parliament, from May 6 to May 8, was warmly welcomed when she entered the harbor and cheered by the crews of the other warships present.

President Dole Ill.

Chicago, April 26.—A special from Honolulu, April 19, says: Governor Dole is a very sick man. He has been confined to his house for several days and only the most intimate friends have been allowed to see him. It is said that he is threatened with nervous prostration."

Young Woman's Rash Act.

Columbus, O., April 26.—The lifeless body of Miss Minnie Westlake, 22, a stenographer, was found on an unfrequented street on the East Side. Death was caused by a dose of carbolic acid. It is believed she swallowed the poison in a moment of pique.

Deadly Blast.

Deadwood, S. D., April 26.—Charles Wood was killed and Jack McCloud, Push Covington and Henry Bailey badly hurt by a blast of giant powder in a mine at Two Bit.

Little Boy Killed.

Columbus, O., April 26.—Arthur Nonnenmacher 5, while playing in the street was run over and crushed by a heavy transfer van, the child's neck being broken.

Distressing Accident.

Piqua, O., April 26.—While handling a revolver Alva Denman accidentally discharged the weapon and fatally wounded his 15 months old daughter.

AIMED AT COAL DUTY.

British Miners Threaten to Inaugurate a General Strike.

London, April 26.—It is now asserted that an attempt will be made to induce the chancellor of the exchequer to modify the coal duty by threats of a general strike of miners. The second reading of the finance bill has been postponed for a fortnight and the coal men will utilize the delay in arousing public opinion against the levy.

Hose of the Boers.

London, April 26.—Mr. William T. Stead in an interview said: The Boers are calculating upon England becoming embroiled with Russia or upon some other international complication. If I am not mistaken, we are on the verge of a storm across the Atlantic that will rudely shatter our peaceful calculations. When the United States congress meets the Clayton Bulwer treaty will be torn into shreds and flung in our faces. We shall have a quarrel between Germany and either Japan or the Boers in existence."

Parker Astonished Them.

London, April 26.—In delivering the presidential address at the Congregational union in the city temple, Dr. Parker somewhat astonished the meeting by his reference to King Edward, after replacing his remarks with the discriminatory words: "God be thanked for Queen Victoria and God save her son, the king." Dr. Parker proceeded to express the deepest sympathy with Roman Catholics under the "deplorable insult" inflicted on them by the oath of accession. The nonconformists, said Dr. Parker, recognized the king as sovereign of the empire but would never hail him as head of the church or defender of the faith.

Attempt to Hold Up a Town.

Texarkana, Ark., April 26.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up and rob the town of Queen City, Tex., 16 miles south of Texarkana. Five men went to the shingle mill of C. V. Cable, which was in charge of night watchman Ira King. They covered him with pistols and disarmed him. A tramp named Woods was sleeping at the mill. They said to King and Woods they were going to the town to the railroad track, captured the night policeman and rob the town. King and Woods were taken to the track but while the robbers were getting ropes ready broke away. Woods was shot twice by the robbers and died. King was shot in the head, but will probably recover. Officers exchanged shots with the bandits, who escaped.

Expedition Returns.

Peking, April 26.—The expedition from Pao Ting Fu has been entirely called off, and the French troops have been ordered to return to the original station. The only casualties suffered by the entire expedition were two German soldiers killed. With the exception of the formal ordering off of the Chinese troops, the only comment made by the court is a brief notice in The Official Gazette to the effect that had strong enough manifestations been made through the plenipotentiaries, the troops would have been ordered to withdraw before.

Electric Road Sold.

Cleveland, April 26.—Cleveland capitalists have secured control of the electric road now building between Springfield and Xenia to Lebanon into Cincinnati. The company has a capitalization of $500,000. The road will go into Cincinnati along the Little Miami valley. The syndicate also owns the Southern Traction company, which already has entrance into Cincinnati.

Settlement Probable.

East Liverpool, O., April 26.—A conference the outcome of which will settle the question whether there will be a strike of pottery workers on May 1, is in session here between committees representing the Western Manufacturers' association and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. It is believed an amicable agreement will be reached.

Attempt on a King's Life.

Vienna, April 26.—A man named Petroff attempted to enter the royal palace at Bucharest, the Roumanian capital to murder King Charles, but was prevented by the sentries after a severe struggle. Petroff is believed to be an emissary of the Macedonian committee.

THIS AND THAT.

Telegraphic Intelligence of the World in Tabloid Form.

Opera house at Dallas, Tex., burned. Loss $50,000.

Isaac N. Medford appointed postmaster at Fort Recovery, O.

Mrs. Maria G. Saxton, aunt of Mrs. McKinley, died at Canton, O.

Jeffries and Ruhlin matched to meet in San Francisco in July or August.

Schooner Emma C. Knowles, lumber laden, capsized off Atlantic City. Crew missing.

Banking house of Leroy C. Partridge of Ovid, N. Y., assigned. Capitalized at $150,000.

Postoffice inspectors charge Charles H. Drexel, assistant postmaster at Tarpan Springs, Fla., with a shortage.

Plant of the McMinn (Tenn.) Citizen, an anti-saloon publication, damaged by anti-temperance people.

Fire destroyed the opera house block, the plant of the Clyde Reporter and several small stores at Clyde, O. Loss $6,000.

Near Helena, Mon., Samuel Karnes and Alise Misner, sheepherders, perished in a fire that consumed their cabin home.

PLAN OF RULE IN PEKING

Interesting Review of Various Systems Adopted by Powers.

FRENCH METHOD PLEASES NATIVES.

Inhabitants Well Satisfied With the Co-operation of Foreign Authorities With the Chinese—Japanese Have Restored Their Powers to Natives—Germans Govern Directly.

A most interesting statement of the manner in which the various governments are carrying on the administrative work at Peking is given in a private letter received at one of the foreign establishments in Washington from an official in that city who has had much to do in the work of organization and negotiation. It takes up each of the various systems—British, French, American, German and Japanese—and shows how much is accomplishing good along various lines, says the Washington Star. The essential point brought out is that the German system preserves its German thoroughness, both civil and military. The British, American and Japanese administrations are largely adaptations of the Chinese system, suited to present conditions, the French is somewhat a combination of the two systems, partially European and partially Chinese in its administration. The letter says in part:

"After the taking of Peking the city and the suburbs were divided into several sections, the occupation of which had been intrusted to the different powers, who were given full liberty to govern the section under their care. Various methods were adopted to this end, and as these methods have now been thoroughly tested it may be of value to give an idea of their operation.

"The Japanese have restored his powers to the prefect of Peking, a mandarin who happened to live in the section of the city allotted to them. But unfortunately that Chinese official, believing himself to be still a prisoner, is generally idle, and as a result the unruly characters of that quarter take advantage of his inaction.

"The English have intrusted much of their administration to Chinese interpreters and to the local literati. Some of these take advantage of their temporary powers to the extent, unfortunately, of making money out of the people. The Americans follow practically the same policy as the English—that is, the administration is intrusted to a considerable extent to the Chinese members of the literati and to interpreters, and with about the same results as those attained by the English.

"The Germans, on the contrary, govern their section directly and do it with the scrupulousness and punctuality typical of them. They receive the taxes, levy contributions, etc., but in carrying out the police regulations they are liable to misuse their authority through the lack of familiarity with the native customs.

"The French have inaugurated a cooperation of the foreign and the local authorities. On one hand, good order is assured by a commission at the head of which is one Chinese official and one member of the legation. The commission has established military stations at various well chosen points and has thus succeeded in maintaining quiet throughout this section. On the other hand, the municipal administration has been left to a council of notables, composed of 30 members, of whom one-fourth must be Christians. The council is intrusted with the administration of justice, the military authority only coming in to repress acts of rebellion and of armed robbery, which, by the way, are unusual occurrences, thanks to the vigilance of the military.

"The council of notables has made the census of the population, improved the roads and organized the lighting of the streets—heretofore an unknown thing. For the requirements of the soldiers supplies are given without the usual vexatious delays or requisition. The inhabitants have shown themselves well satisfied with this system, uniting, as it does, the advantages of European administration and the observance of local usage, the latter being made known by Chinese colaborers. It therefore occurs that not only at Peking, but also through the province of Pe-chi-li, the Chinese frequently request to be governed by this system of co-operation."

Record For Coaling Ship.

There appeared in a recent issue of Collier's Weekly, under a full page illustration of British sailors coaling ship, the statement that "the navy of Great Britain holds today the world's coaling record, the battleship Mars of the channel squadron having accomplished the extraordinary feat of stowing away 203.8 tons in one hour." The navy department claims that two of the United States battleships have eclipsed this record, says the Washington Star. During the recent stay of the north Atlantic squadron at Pensacola, Fla., the battleship Alabama took on no less than 238 tons in one hour, and before that feat was accomplished the record was held by the flagship Kearsarge, at the rate of 216 tons per hour.

Progress of Aerial Navigation.

M. Stanton Dumont, who more nearly than any other aeronaut has approached a solution of the problem set by the founder of the Deutsch prize of 4,000 for the most successful navigable airship, has been awarded £100 by the Aero club in recognition of his efforts during 1900 to fulfill the conditions of the competition, writes a Paris correspondent. The contest during the coming summer promises to be especially interesting.

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VERY NICE GAME

Of Charles Tompelson, Who Works Off Bogus Checks on Farmers Near Akron,

PLAYED IN THIS COUNTY BY HIM

He Catches Victims at Both Waldo and Prospect, but Comes to Grief at Delaware. Where He Is Placed Under Arrest—How He Worked His Little Game.

Charles H. Tompelson, the colored man who has palmed himself off as an agent of theBritish government to purchase horses for army use, and who swindled the farmers in the vicinity of Akron, also paid Marion county a visit, and is now in the toils of the law at Delaware, where he was arrested Wednesday.

Wednesday's Ohio State Journal exposed the method of the colored man's operations. Tompelson arrived in Akron last week, hired a rig and drove to Sharon, where he put up at a hotel, giving out that he was a British government agent, as stated, and was also buying horses for the use of the American army in the Philippines. He explained that he wanted 1,000 of them and wanted them quick. He showed a certified check for $3,855 on the Southern bank of Fulton, Missouri, and drew checks for the horses he bought on the Central Savings bank of that city, always drawing them big enough to get a cash balance from the owner of the horse. All told he bought about twenty-five horses, and ordered them sent to Akron this week. He also made many purchases at village stores and persuaded farmers to cash checks for greater or lesser amounts for him. A day or two before word was received from the Central Savings bank that he was a swindler, he disappeared from that vicinity.

Tuesday the sharper showed up in Marion county, and worked the same game to perfection. He hired a rig from Captain Drake and drove to Waldo. There he purchased three horses. At Prospect, where he stayed over night, he bought five horses, and then went on to Delaware, where he was placed under arrest. On the officials of the Classical, Tompelson tried to work the insanity racket, but it wouldn't go.

The driver sent by Captain Drake with the rig wired Mr. Drake Wednesday afternoon of Tompelson's arrest, and started home with the outfit.

Frank Griffith of Grand avenue, who was hired by Captain Drake to drive the colored man to Delaware, returned to the city about 9 o'clock Wednesday night with the rig.

Mr. Griffith was seen at his home Thursday. He said that the man gave the name of Anderson in this city, Waldo, Prospect and at Delaware. The horse dealer and Griffith left here and stopped at Charles Brundage's farm, about one mile south of Waldo, where the negro contracted for three horses, all to be delivered at Captain Drake's barn. This same stipulation was in all contracts made with horse dealers by the swindler.

At Prospect, Anderson, or Tompelson, as he was known in Akron, stopped at Smith's hotel. He bought a fine driving horse of Smith, the hotel proprietor, and, according to the story in the Ohio State Journal, defrauded Smith out of $10. The swindler also purchased four horses from Elton Ferguson of the same place, making the same representations as in the other cases.

The colored man and the driver then went on to Delaware, where the former, according to Griffith's story, bought a fine span of horses from a man named Callahan. In none of the transactions did Griffith see any money or checks given in payment for the horses. This is not strange, however, as in each case the parties in the deals transacted the business at quite a distance from the driver.

In Delaware Mr. Griffith said that when Anderson, as he knew him, was arrested by the officers, who had received their cue from the article in the State Journal, he attempted to play the lunatic dodge. He talked in a rambling manner upon all kinds of subjects and attempted to make the officers believe that he was insane.

While in this city the man visited the Farmers and Mechanis bank. He had a conversation with H. B. Hane, but did not leave any certificate of deposit or transact any business with the bank, according to Cashier Culbertson, who was seen Thursday. Mr. Culbertson stated that he heard that the man had given a check on the bank to one of his victims, but did not know whether or not it was the truth. At any rate, the check had not yet been presented for payment.

WITH HATPINS

Four Maids of Williamsport Rout Two Burly Tramps.

Williamsport, Pa., April 26.—Four maids of South Williamsport, Mabel Shafer, Ella Mishow and Rose and Emma Gilmore, were on the way to a party a night or two since when they were held up on a bridge by two burly tramps. The girls were ordered to deliver their purses and kiss the robbers. Two of the girls were seized by the tramps and then all of them set upon the hoboes with hatpins. The engagement was short, but very decisive. When the tramps felt the steel probing their system they howled and ran away.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

O'Brien Seeks His Family and Takes Up Life Anew.

Chicago, April 26.—When the sentence of Michael O'Brien, in the Joliet penitentiary for killing Miss Nellie Halvorsen, whom he claimed as his wife, was commuted, he returned to Chicago and declared he would return to Corning, New York, and find his legal wife and sixteen-year-old daughter. This was a few weeks ago. From Corning comes the news that O'Brien has arrived there, and has found his wife, and been welcomed to her humble home. She was working in a glass factory.

A dozen years ago O'Brien lived with his wife and daughter at Blossburg, New York. About eight years ago O'Brien came to Chicago, accumulated a small fortune, and became one of the best known ward politicians in the city. He became acquainted with the Halvorsen woman and lavished his money on her. O'Brien and the woman finally quarreled, and in the affray she was shot dead. O'Brien's defense was that the woman pointed a revolver at him, and that he grabbed her hand, and in the struggle the weapon was discharged.

ROBBERY STORY

Told by a Postmaster To Cover a Defalcation.

Tampa, Fla., April 26.—Some days ago the postmaster at Tarpon Springs reported that his office had been robbed of over $1,000. Inspectors went over the office accounts and found a shortage to that amount. G. F. Drexel, assistant postmaster, was arrested and afterwards confessed, saying he had taken the money and was unable to replace it, hence the robbery story. He was held for trial. He has wealthy relatives in Washington, D. C.

JURY COMPLETED

Twelfth Man Is Secured at New Haven Thursday and the Rathbun Case Taken Up.

HART GOES ON WITNESS STAND

Tells About the Same Story as Already Detailed in the Press Dispatches—Says That He Has No Doubt but What Mrs. Rathbun Was Jealous of Him.

New Haven, Conn., April 26. — The twelfth juror in the murder trial of Mrs. Ann Maria Rathbun was secured Thursday and John F. Hart, paramour of the prisoner, was called to the stand. The state alleges that Mrs. Rathbun, because of jealousy, tried to poison Hart. Rathbun, her husband, drank the poisoned coffee, and fell a victim instead.

Hart, since the murder, has been convicted of adultery with the prisoner.

Hart testified that he boarded with the Rathbuns for eleven years. He and Rathbun worked together as freight brakemen. On December 20, 1900, the day before he died, Rathbun's health was good. Hart told of the making of the coffee made by Mrs. Rathbun, identified the two dinner pails, and said he had taken coffee in his, while Rathbun's contained tea.

"At the train," continued Hart, "I took my pail and drank some of the coffee.

"Immediately I felt a burning sensation in my throat. I said: 'What's the matter with that coffee?' He took the pail, and took a sip out of it, and said: 'That coffee is all right.' I said: 'It must be in my mouth then,' and I took the pail and drank a good sized coffee cup full. Then I put the pail on the shelf."

Witness said he began to feel sick. He went into the caboose, and told Rathbun that he was sick, and guessed he would have to go home.

Witness said there was no question in his mind that Mrs. Rathbun was jealous of him.

"When I returned to the train Rathbun was lying on the locker sick. I left him and went home."

Hart said he had since learned that his life was insured that day.

THREATS ARE MADE

Against the Life of a Reformer of the Windy City.

Chicago, April 26.—Mrs. Kate Mills Boyd, who has led the war which the Cook County Anti-Vice Crusade society has been making on saloons which violate the Sunday and midnight closing ordinances, yesterday received a letter threatening her life.

The writer said he would kill her the next time she entered custom house place. He said, too, that she could save her life by leaving the people of that district alone, but if she continued to fight against saloonkeepers, she and her son would be blinded with vitriol.

Mrs. Boyd took this letter to the headquarters of the police department and also to the government inspector at the postoffice. She was informed that the matter would be investigated, but received no promise of protection.

College Point, L. I.—Michael Cleary, conductor of a freight train, was killed yesterday in a collision here between a freight engine and a caboose on the Long Island railroad. John Carroll, Joseph Munhall and W. W. Woods, who were in the caboose with Cleary, were seriously injured. Munhall will probably die.

A PRETTY WEDDING

Miss Florence Douglas and Mr. Willard Keener Are Married Wednesday Afternoon

AT THE HOME OF BRIDE'S FATHER

The Ceremony Occurs at Four-Thirty O'Clock and Is Performed by Rev. W. E. Thomas of the First Presbyterian Church—Mr. and Mrs. Keener To Reside in Chicago.

A charming home wedding, pretty in its every detail and appointment, was held Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Willard Keener of Chicago and Miss Florence Douglas were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The wedding took place at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. James Douglas of Garden street, Rev. W. E. Thomas officiating. The ring ceremony used was beautiful in its simplicity. Those present were the immediate relatives and closest friends of the bride and groom.

After the ceremony and congratulations had been extended, an elegant wedding dinner was served. The table was most beautiful in its snowy linen, cut glass, dainty china and silverware, enhanced by pretty decorations of smilax and carnations. Pink and white tea roses were the favors. After the dinner the guests passed a short time socially.

Mr. and Mrs. Keener will remain here a few days before going to Chicago, where they will reside. Both are exceptionally well known. Mr. Keener is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Keener of Chicago, formerly of this city. He is now engaged in the manufacturing drug business in his home city. His friends both here and there are many.

Mrs. Keener is one of Marion's most popular young ladies. She has many accomplishments and is a lovable young lady. She is a member of the Embroidery club, one of the foremost social organizations of the city. By all who know her she is esteemed and loved. The bride and groom were tendered many beautiful presents by friends.

Mrs. F. M. Keener of Chicago was the only guest present from out of the city.

THE COMMISSIONERS

Of the St. Louis Fair Adjourn To Meet on Call.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—As the National World's fair commissioners can do practically nothing until the fair site has been decided on, the members have adjourned, subject to call between the dates of June 10 and June 20, and left for their homes last night. In the meantime a location will be selected, to be subject to their approval. The appointment of a board of lady managers was discussed, but no action was taken.

FUNSTON'S EXPLOIT

Recalled by the Appointment of Two Lieutenants.

Washington, April 26.—Among the annual appointments "at large" of lieutenants in the regular army were two which recall the capture of Aguinaldo. They are those of Oliver M. P. Hazzard and Russell T. Hazzard, brothers, of the Eleventh volunteer cavalry, who assisted Funston in his famous exploit. Like that of the others their appointments are conditioned on the successful passage of an examination.

Claridon Notes.

Claridon, April 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Ike Ullom were in Marion Saturday on business.

Master Frankie Lee, while using an open pocketknife last Friday, in some way cut his left hand quite severely.

Mrs. S. H. Britton of Marion was present Sunday at the Woman's Foreign Missionary society entertainment, and gave a very interesting address on "Giving."

Miss Zena Fletcher spent Sunday with her parents, who reside west of town.

Although the weather was very inclement for a few days past, the rains no doubt will prove of great benefit to the farmers.

The aged father of Mart Adams came here a short time ago from Kansas, and will spend the remainder of his days with his son.

The little six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Benner, who has been sick for almost a year past with that dread disease, inflammatory rheumatism, is able to ride out some.

Lots of 'Em.

New York, April 26.—In a few days the bonds of the Carnegie Steel company, $160,000,000 in amount, will be brought from Pittsburg to this city and exchanged for steel trust bonds. There are 51,000 separate bonds, each with many coupons, and they would fill an ordinary room. Thirty Saratoga trunks will be filled with the securities and a special express car will be chartered to bring them to New York. J. P. Morgan & Company have arranged with a trust company to receive the bonds.

Harry Pearce, who has been playing baritone and trombone with a theatrical company this season, is passing the summer here and will play with the City band and Grand orchestra.

"CHICAGO CON"

Is the Game Practiced on the Citizens of Windy City.

Chicago, April 26.—A new confidence game, sporting the title "Chicago Con" has been discovered by the local police. It is worked by two men, one of whom "accidentally" drops a roll of bills in front of the prospective victim. The latter picks it up and is about to deliver it to the loser when confederate No. 2 hails him and convinces him that he is quite foolish to be so awfully honest. After a little persuasion Mr. Sucker consents to divide the money, which consists of a $100 bill, a $2 and a $1 bill. The "Con Man" magnanimously agrees to accept $50 as his portion, which is handed over to him by the finder, the latter retaining the three bills he picked up. When he tries to "break" the five bill he finds that it is counterfeit.

ARTIFICIAL BLOOD

Flows in the Veins of a Citizen of Chicago.

Chicago, April 26. Artificial blood, made from salt, flows in the veins of John Burke, who lies at the Michael Reese hospital, suffering from the effects of an operation.

Burke is an operator at the fire alarm office in the city hall. During the last four days he suffered the rupture of a blood vessel, and this was followed by two severe hemorrhages so severe that the doctor said a third hemorrhage would take all the blood he had and result in death.

Weak from the loss of the life fluid, Burke was taken to the hospital, where the operation was performed, after the salt solution had been injected into his veins. The hospital physicians say his chances for recovery are good.

IS VERY POSITIVE

Eddie Cudahy, Who Was Kidnaped and Ransomed for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars,

GOES ON THE STAND THURSDAY

Identifies Callahan as the Man Who Watched Over Him in the Lonely Melrose Hill House and Smoked Cigarets Incessantly—Cannot Mistake His Voice.

Omaha, Neb., April 26.—Young Eddie Cudahy, the youth who was kidnaped and ransomed for $25,000, positively identified Jim Callahan Thursday as one of his abductors. Callahan is now on trial. Eddie said he was able to recognize Callahan by his voice. He never saw the kidnaper's features, as he was blindfolded, but recognized him the first time he heard Callahan's voice at the police station. On cross-examination Attorney Haller asked:

"Are you as sure of it as you are of the identity of your father and mother?"

"Just as sure," was Cudahy's prompt reply.

"If it were a case of life and death would you still be sure?"

"There is no doubt about him," replied the youngster.

Cigaret stains on Callahan's fingers are considered cumulative testimony against Callahan. Cudahy said the man who watched over him in the lonely Melrose Hill house smoked cigarets incessantly. The witnesses say Callahan is a "cigaret fiend."

Other testimony was to the effect that Pat Crowe, suspected of the leadership in the kidnaping, was a frequent visitor at Callahan's house.

Young Cudahy told the story of the kidnaping just as it has been printed in the papers. Callahan maintains a very nonchalant bearing.

ONE MORE CHANCE

Has Edward Ruthven To Escape the Electric Chair.

Columbus, O., April 26.—Edward Ruthven, the murderer of Officer Shilp of Cleveland, has but one chance to escape going to the electric chair. He must furnish Governor Nash with information that will establish that Charles Jacobs is a living, real being and not a myth, or he will die May 3. Ruthven claimed that Jacobs did the burglary and committed the murder and brought the stolen goods to him (Ruthven), but at the time of the trial he refused to give any information about Jacobs. Governor Nash believes that Jacobs is a myth, but has given Ruthven a chance to turn him up. After hearing arguments today Governor Nash announced that unless Ruthven could show that Jacobs is not a myth, he will have to be electrocuted. It is not believed he can furnish this information, but if he gives any information about Jacobs it will be kept secret until the Cleveland police can run down the clew.

It's Possible.

Indianapolis, April 26.—Talk of a possible separation of the uniform rank from the Knights of Pythias has been revived. It may be brought before the next meeting of the supreme lodge to be held in this city in June. If the separation is made it will result practically in two orders. The movement originated in Ohio and has caused much discussion among members.

Mrs. Morgan Mozingle is ill at her home on north Prospect street.

HANGED IN EFFIGY

A Dummy Labeled "Powell" Is Strung From an Electric Wire Before High School Building.

ANOTHER MOVE OF THE ENEMIES

Of the Superintendent of the Schools. The Evident Attempt To Annoy Him Has a Different Effect from What Was Probably Attempted. He Will Stay.

Superintendent Arthur Powell was hanged in effigy on a telephone wire in front of the High school building by unknown parties some time Wednesday night.

The parties who did the work forced their way into the High school building and stuffed the effigy of straw in the basement, adding a fairly good pair of patent leather shoes, etc., which they carried with them.

The effigy, which was labeled "Powell" swung to the breezes until about 8 o'clock next morning when it was removed by order of the president of the board of education.

Superintendent Powell was interviewed Thursday as to what he thought of the outrage, and stated that he was very much alive and intended to remain so. Mr. Powell stated that he had not as yet informed the members of the school board that he would accept the superintendency, but that such was his intention, and that the school work would continue to move along without a tremor on the part of the superintendent, regardless of the spitefulness of his enemies.

Mr. Powell feels that the school building was painted red and green as the result of animosity directed toward him, and of course there can be no question as to the effigy.

LARUE NEWS.

Happenings in the Big Village on the Placid Scioto.

LaRue, April 26.—Mr. Tom Leonard and little daughter, Zanya, of Lorain are visiting at the home of Mrs. A. E. Wise and Mrs. H. Sagers.

W. F. Knittle and J. H. Leonard were at Marseilles Tuesday on business.

The Misses Ada and Ava Mohr of Prospect returned home Tuesday, after a short visit with their brother, Roy Mohr of this place.

Mrs. Carrie Wiant has returned to Marion after a short visit with her cousin, Mrs. Oza McConnell. She was accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. McConnell.

Roy H. Mosier, who was the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. F. Knittle, returned to his home at Latty Monday morning.

Miss Olive Critchet of Marion visited her grandma, Mrs. Ivey Anderson, over Sunday.

The Misses Birdene and Lea Milliser of Marion came over to attend the commencement exercises, and were guests at the Wm. Raut home, south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Green and niece, Miss Jennie Seaman, of Columbus, were here attending the commencement exercises. While here they were entertained at the Wm. Tracy home.

Miss Rose, Earl and John Pfeiffer and Frank Wheeler of Pfeiffer Station, Mrs. M. Lambert and daughter, Thea, and Carl Gilmore of Kenton, were guests at the John Alt home on High street last Friday evening, attending commencement exercises.

Mrs. John A. Parlette and daughter of Lockington were here the latter part of last week, visiting friends.

Rev. and Mrs. I. F. Newcomb and daughter, Cora, attended the funeral of Miss Cora Wagner at Mt. Victory Sunday. Mr. Newcomb had charge of the funeral.

Mrs. J. A. Spaulding and Mrs. J. A. Parlette and daughter spent Sunday as guests of Mt. Victory friends.

Mrs. George Bailey of Shelby attended the commencement exercises, and was the guest of Mrs. C. A. L. Markwith of High street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hinkle are moving this week into their property on School street.

The Reading club drove to the home of Mrs. Milton Morral, three miles north of town, Tuesday afternoon, and were highly entertained by the charming hostess. Elegant refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. A. Mosier went to Marion Thursday afternoon to visit her son, C. E. Mosier, and family.

Mrs. Stahl of Kenton is visiting at the home of her son, M. Stahl, this week.

Mrs. Nelson Cook and little grandson, Chester Morris, who have both been seriously ill, are improving.

Clay Thew of Caledonia spent Sunday with his parents west of town.

Mrs. Ed. K. Ehler of Marion has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Burke, on north High street.

Lela Bandsby of Mt. Victory, Miss Maude Miller of Kenton and Mrs. Clorinda Kingman of Delaware were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norris Friday and Saturday of last week.

Will Be Saved.

Norfolk, Va., April, 26.—Captain W. S. Tucker, in charge of the Merritt and Chapman wrecking expeditions in Cuba, who arrived here yesterday, reports that the United States army transport McPherson, ashore near Matanzas, will be saved, as well as the Ward line steamer Vigilancia and the Russian steamship Pandean, now ashore in Cuba.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

Dallas, Texas.—Fire destroyed the Dallas opera house at 1 o'clock Thursday. Loss $100,000.

San Francisco.—Irving M. Scott denies that the Union Iron works have pooled issues with other shipbuilding concerns.

Chicago.—Officer Wm. Messenger, who was shot Wednesday in the police station duel with R. D. Hongkerling, died Thursday afternoon.

London.—The Sandown Park stud produce stakes for two years olds, was run at Epsom Downs Thursday, Ivena, ridden by Lester Reiff, won.

Vancouver, B. C.—Advices from the Orient say Russia has taken possession of China Hai Bay, Korea, making it the base of extensive operations.

Dallas, Texas.—Oil well No. 9 in the Beaumont field, came in yesterday. It is owned by the Colorado-Texas Oil company. It will be a large producer.

New York.—The statement is made that John W. Gates, the Chicago speculator has made $75,000,000 in the New York stock exchange since Monday on one transaction.

Calcutta.—A sunstruck Malay, the chief city of Burmah, the windstorm being followed by a flood which did great damage to life and property. Twelve persons lost their lives.

Washington.—The department of agriculture received word today from Paris that a medal has been awarded the state of Kansas for its agricultural exhibit at the Paris exposition.

Manilla.—Commissary Sergeant Morton has been found guilty of defrauding the commissary department. He will serve two years in prison, and was dishonorably dismissed from the army.

London.—The racing calendar yesterday announces that the license of "Skeets" Martin, an American jockey, is withheld until June 4. Martin was involved in a race scandal at Cairo, Egypt.

Manilla.—General Morales, another prominent Filipino, has surrendered. With a few of his followers he gave himself up to the Americans after he had been beaten in a fight in Bolosan province.

New York.—Another boost in the price of a stock exchange seat is reported in Wall street yesterday. Seventy thousand dollars has been offered for a seat, it is said, by the son of a prominent politician.

New York.—The indictment against Lawyer A. T. Patrick for the murder of Millionaire W. M. Rice, was handed to Recorder Goff yesterday by the grand jury. Patrick is charged on ten counts with the murder.

Sidney, Australia.—The American cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remey on board, arrived here Yesterday. The cruiser comes to represent the United States at the inauguration of a new and more liberal government.

Austin, Texas.—A broker big oil company has been chartered with a capitalization of $5,000,000 under the name of the American Oil and Refining company. Six other companies took out charters Thursday. Texas is wild on oil.

Richmond, Va.—The will of the late Rev. John Jasper, colored, was probated yesterday. His estate is valued at $4,000, saved out of a salary of $600 a year. Though often pressed by his congregation to take more he would not.

Philadelphia.—Seven glasses of gin killed Albert Rodgers, eighteen years old, of 2102 north Twenty-Seventh street. The quick absorption of so much liquor by the kidneys produced uraemic poisoning and almost instant death.

Pilottown, La.—Mark Thomas Hays, who shot and killed William London, a neighbor, on July 4, 1899, was hung at the jail here yesterday. He was pronounced dead ten minutes after the drop fell. His neck was broken.

Rat Portage, Ont.—Jake Gaudaur, the champion oarsman of the world, has accepted the challenge of the English champion, to row for the championship at $1,250 a side. Gaudaur insists that the race be rowed at Rat Portage.

Guthrie, O. T.—Norcocka, a Seminole Indian, was yesterday placed in the Muskogee federal jail for brutally murdering John Wildhorse, by beating his head into a jelly with a gun. The murder occurred near Konkok Falls, in the Seminole nation.

Concrait, O.—Fire yesterday noon partly burned the residence of J. C. Gibson. Despite the story the firemen would not answer an alarm, the boys turned out and did effective work. The alleged strike of Gough sympathizers is broken.

London.—Mr. Wilson C. Stalth called on Ambassador Choate yesterday to make arrangements to present to the king, or to Lord Salisbury in person, resolutions regarding the death of Queen Victoria, passed by the Union League club of Chicago.

Little Falls, N. Y.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the announcement that ex-Mayor Jones had fled to avoid his creditors. He was a candidate for state senator and county judge, and prominent in social and business affairs. It is believed that he has gone to Europe.

Cincinnati.—Mayor Fleischman and Chief of Police Deitsch have decided to put four police patrol boats on the river to be used in cases of emergency. The encroachment of the water has thrown 1,700 men out of employment on the Cincinnati side of the river and almost as many on the Kentucky side.

Topeka, Kas.—Mrs. Allen Nells Greenapan, widow of the late shawnee, Allen Nells, died here Thursday. She was one of the wealthiest women in Kansas and her only heir is Wm. Nells, an adopted son. Mrs. Greenapan's second husband, Hinton Greenapan, a local capitalist, died several months ago.

Cincinnati.—It was discovered that the young woman who jumped into the Ohio river from the suspension bridge Wednesday afternoon was Miss Vera Stuerwald of Hartwell. She left her home yesterday, saying she was going to take a walk. She had just recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

Quarantine, S. I.—The German steamer Bithonia which left Philadelphia April 20, bound for Hamburg, arrived here Thursday with the Italian steamer Andano in tow. The Bithonia fell in with the Andano, April 23. The Italian ship had lost her propeller and tail end shaft, and was helpless. The Andano was bound for Hampton Roads from Antwerp.

London.—Jack Roberts, whose knock out blow is alleged to have caused the death of Billy Smith, the American pugilist, was arraigned in Bow Street court yesterday and was remanded for further hearing. The same course was pursued in the case of the referee, secretary of the National Sporting club and the seconds. All the accused were admitted to bail.

FOR SALE.

Farm 75 acres, 3 miles north of Marion on pike, well drained, well fenced, good house, barn and other outbuildings, land all very reasonable. Can be had with $1000 cash.

Good business paying $15.00 net with elegant chance for improvement. Business has averaged $30.00 per week net for 3 months—a great chance. We will sell or trade the above for property, city or farm.

Will trade the judge schultz property for a smaller place. Long time for difference.

We loan money.

CHASE
Real Estate Company
Phone 1364. Over Flocken's Drug Store.

Farms for Sale.

160 acres of land handy to the city, fair improved and good land. Price $65 per acre.

Farm of 100 acres near Richwood, O., good improvements. This farm has extra good fences. Price $3,700.

WANTED.

A farm of fifty acres.
One of sixty or seventy acres.

S. N. SWICK,
Office Chamlin Memorial, rooms 3 & 4.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts 9,500; market steady. Fancy native beeves 5.50 @ 6.00; good to choice 5 @ 5.50; poor to fair 4 @ 4.90; selected feeders 3.50 @ 4.75; mixed stockers 3 @ 3.50; fat cows 2.50 @ 4.40; heifers 3 @ 5.00; canning cows 1.50 @ 2.90; bulls 2.30 @ 4.40; calves 4 @ 5.25; Texas steers 4.05@ 5.40.

Hogs—Receipts 21,000; market opened 5c higher, advance mostly lost. Top 6.12½; bulk 5.90 @ 6.02½. Light 5.75 @ 6.00; rough packing 5.70 @ 5.85; mixed and butchers 5.75 @ 6.05; heavy packing and shipping 5.90 @ 6.12½; pigs 4.50 @ 5.60.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000; market steady. Natives 3.50 @ 4.90; Western 4 @ 4.90; native lambs 4.60 @ 5.90; Western lambs 4.80 @ 5.30.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 25.—Corn closed fractionally lower as compared with the close last night. May sold between 47¾ and 49 early, sagged off to 47¼ and closed at 48.

Wheat 5c higher. July sold at 72½ and closed at 73.

Oats unchanged as compared with the close last night. May sold at 26½ off to 26⅝.

Provisions were fractionally better. July products ranged: Pork 14.52½ to 14.70 to 14.57½; lard 8.12½ to 8.05; ribs 8.02½ to 7.95 to 8.00.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, April 25.—Wheat—Cash 75½, May 76⅝; July 71⅞. Corn—No. 2 mixed 46½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 28. Rye—No. 2, 53. Clover seed—Old prime 6.70 asked; October 5.25. Timothy 1.90.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts 1 cars on sale; market steady to easy; no very good here. Sales light. Stock steers 4.30 @ 4.35; good cows 3.90 @ 4.00; bulls 3.65 @ 4.00; veals 3.30 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Receipts 24 cars; market slow. Heavy grades 6.15; mixed and mediums 6.15 @ 6.20; Yorkers, light to good 6.10 @ 6.15; pigs 6.00 @ 6.05; roughs 5.10 @ 5.55; stags 4.25 @ 4.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 40 cars on sale, with 4 holdovers; market slow, shade to 10c lower. Top handy clipped lambs of 75 pounds down to 5.25 @ 5.35; few 5.40; others 4.00 @ 5.20; top wools, 80 pounds, down 5.70 @ 5.80; others 4.25 @ 5.60; mixed handy clipped sheep, culls to best, 2.25 @ 4.50; wethers and yearlings 4.60 @ 4.75; choice yearlings 4.90 @ 4.95.

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SATURDAY - - - - - - - - APRIL 27

The Columbus Dispatch observes that all the Ohio river towns have gone wet.

No matter how good Aguinaldo may be he can not expect to see his picture in the Commoner.

The story is out that a Kansas man who died recently had three kinds of religion, poor fellow.

If Hon. Frank S. Monnett doesn't get the Democratic nomination for attorney general what party will he join next?

In talking of Senator Hanna as a candidate for president Mr. Bryan neglects to say how he would like to run against him.

Congressman Tayler is going to devote his life toward bringing about uniform marriage and divorce laws. Long life to him.

Aguinaldo says every word of his manifesto came from his heart. He will be taken at his word—and one eye kept on his future movements.

Senator McLaurin will simply have to be given a "good talking to" through the medium of the Commoner, that's all. Nothing else will do.

Hon. Charles A. Towne has been made president of a new $1,000,000 corporation. Is this a vile scheme of the money devil to placate Mr. Bryan?

The Kansas joints which were smashed by Mrs. Nation are now enjoying the biggest trade. Thus do the good intentions of some people go wide of the mark.

Five million dollars in gold in the United States treasury is something to boast of, but Uncle Sam is not so cheeky as to forget the poverty of those "bond issuing" days.

Wanted—An issue of some kind that will increase the hope of winning this fall's election. Liberal reward will be given for the right sort of information. Address all communications to the Ohio Democracy.

The Albany Argus wants the Populistic arrangement whereby the Democratic party furnishes the capital and gets the experience ended. This is a matter, however, that should be referred to th Commoner for further discussion.

Fourteen saloons were opened in Bellefontaine Monday. Having become accustomed to the speak-easy it will of course, take some little time for Bellefontaine to get back to the habit of talking above a whisper when ordering her drinks.

"My dignity will not allow me to recognize a man like Minister Loomis," said President Castro of Venezuela to a correspondent, and then the nether jaw of the president snapped back into a position not unlike that of the nether jaw of a high-bred bulldog.

Minister Wu Ting Fang will urge the Chinese government to adopt a policy that will bring it in closer harmony with Western civilization. This will be a positive relief to those who may have obtained the idea, through Wu's lectures, that he hoped to "civilize" America after a Chinese model.

After indulging quite freely in advice to the Republican leaders of Ohio, on the subject of possible issues, the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The country is ripe for almost any sort of revolt." It is more likely that the Democrat party is ripe for almost any sort of issue that will give them hope of winning.

Over in Findlay they are discussing the question "Can a young man support a wife on $10 a week?" When they have settled that, the question whether a young wife can support a husband on $10 a week might be taken up. The chances are that she would come nearer making a success of it than the young man.

Mr. Bryan says in his paper: "The Commoner is pained to see so able and brilliant an editor as Mr. Watterson consciously lend his influence to the Republican party." The Commoner must be pained quite frequently of late at the talk indulged in by leading Democrats. If the thing keeps on the Commoner may be driven to printing a daily edition in order to express its pain. A weekly Commoner will hardly be equal to the emergency.

There is as yet some doubt as to who will finance the Ohio Democratic situation this year.

A Harrison monument fund has been started. Luckily, however, it was not started in New York.

Dr. Parkhurst says he prefers either Sodom or Gomorrah to New York, and New Yorkers refuse to feel hurt over the remark.

This is the kind of spring the thoughtful citizen stores in his memory for reference when he becomes an "oldest inhabitant."

Visits of eastern newspaper correspondents are enough to make Mayor Tom Johnson feel that he is rapidly assuming presidential size.

Aguinaldo's heart seems to have been thoroughly converted, but he will be watched until there is assurance that his legs have been reconciled.

The question whether it is safe for a young man to marry on $20 a week has been decided almost unanimously in the affirmative, and the young men will go right along marrying on less.

The Kenton News-Republican would like to trade the Scioto river for something that would make a news item in the freshet season. We fear, however, that Kenton will have to be contented with the little end of the Scioto.

The physicians of the late Chris Magee has put in a bill for $190,000. Had the patient lived he could possibly have succeeded in compromising for half the amount. "Last chance" doctor bills are inclined to be a little high.

Senator McLaurin's recent speech has brought him the criticism of his colleague, Senator Tillman, of pitchfork fame. And Tillman is one of the severest of critics. The pitchfork statesman thinks McLaurin belongs in the Republican party. The country will enjoy a tilt between these Southern Democratic statesmen, who seem to have widely different views as to what the Democratic party should be.

One of the mayors elected on the first of this month modestly declares, when "mentioned" for other and higher offices, that he has all he can accomplish in the two years he is elected to serve. There is material for deep thought in this observation. There is Sam Jones of Toledo, who started out four years ago with certain radical "reform" propositions, and though elected and re-elected mayor of his city, he has not yet struck a blow on an entering wedge. It seems, though, that he has so far been able to satisfy a considerable constituency with rhetoric and music.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer will never forgive Jones for yielding to that "spontaneous demand" and running for governor on a non-partisan ticket, and right at the time, too, when Ohio Democrats were looking for a good reason to bolt Mr. John R. McLean.

Aguinaldo's manifesto is quite an enthusiastic document. His reference to "the glorious sovereign banner of the United States" is good. Mark Hanna himself, on "flag day," could not have done much better. So much for the glory of the Stars and Stripes. To the pathetic side of the situation the Filipino leader, once arrogant and revengeful, makes this touching reference: "The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation." Aguinaldo calls attention to the uselessness of continuing the struggle and his conversion seems complete. At any rate he talks like a man who is determined to make the best of the situation. The effect of the manifesto is not altogether problematical. The natural conclusion is that it will have a great influence toward peace both in the Philippines and in this country.

The Columbus Dispatch calls attention to the government distribution of seeds, pointing out that it has become a farce which ought to be stopped. There has been more or less levity indulged in at the expense of the annual distribution of government seeds, yet there is a serious phase of the subject. There is no fun in the thought that the government pays out big sums for the purchase of seeds which are used by congressmen to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of constituents who could possibly not be reached in any other way. The Dispatch takes the ground that the primary object of seed distribution has been lost in the present method of conducting it. But if the national seedmen's league is correct in its charge that the government has been duped in the quality of the seeds which are now being sent out, and that there has been a steal of the margin of difference between good seeds and bad ones, perhaps a point has been reached where the farce will end. A little sensation in the way of fraud may have the effect to overthrow the whole system, or at least so improve it that it will be of some value to those whom it was designed to benefit.

There is a disposition among Democratic wheelhorses to discover the kind of nerve tonic used by Frank S. Monnett.

The fellow who is always talking about the coming of the seventeen-year locusts is at it again. He says the locusts are due here June 10, 1902, at which time they will have been in the earth seventeen years.

Hon. Frank S. Monnett talks like a man who regards himself as just as good a Democrat as those old fellows who voted for Andrew Jackson. It remains for the Ohio Democracy to say what shall be done with the mushroom variety of Democrats.

Millionaire Johnson, Millionaire McLean and Millionaire Kilbourne are now the big chiefs in the Democratic camp and all are pretending to be the special champions of the "common people."—Toledo Blade.

Choose your millionaire for the next dance.

A correspondent who asked the Columbus Journal for the political record of General E. B. Finley elicited the following response:

General Finley was first elected to congress from the Fourteenth district, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Wyandot, Richland, Ashland and Holmes, in 1876; two years later he was elected from the Eighth district, composed of the counties of Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Seneca and Wyandot. In 1884 he was adjutant general of Ohio under Governor Hoadly, and in 1897 was elected a circuit judge of the third judicial district. He has been a delegate to every Democratic national convention for the past 25 years, and in 1896 was one of the delegates-at-large.

It will be seen that the general, in his day, has not been entirely overlooked in the distribution of political honors.

The Presidential Postmasters' Association of Ohio, in annual meeting at Columbus Wednesday, was addressed by General Charles Dick on the subject of "Needed Postal Legislation." The significance of the address is in the stand taken by General Dick on a subject that will receive more or less attention in the forthcoming Ohio campaign. He unqualifiedly favored the government ownership of all means of communication and the establishment of United States postal savings banks. General Dick predicted that eventually all telephone and telegraph lines in the country will be owned and operated by the government. He declares that the government has no right to allow a private corporation to extort large fees for services which it can perform much more cheaply. Dick believes "in a monopoly of the business of communication, but that it shouldd be a government monopoly." With a Republican state convention so close, these remarks from a leading Republican of the state may be accepted as presaging action on the subject that is receiving considerable attention.

England will be fortunate if Morgan comes home with nothing more than a mortgage on the empire.

If Aguinaldo's enthusiasm holds out he will be right in line for a spread-eagle Fourth of July address.

Since Pettigrew has made a cool million he may conclude that he can afford the expense of another election to the senate in the interests of the "common people."

There is much speculation as to what President McKinley will do and say on his Western trip. It is a safe prediction, however, that he will not attempt to entertain the people along the route with recitals from an encyclopedia.

President Castro puts all the blame for the Venezuelan trouble on Loomis. The Loomis explanation will no doubt be against Castro. There are always two sides to a story, although the persons mostly concerned rarely admit it.

SENATORIAL TALK.

The Old Rotation Plan Causing Trouble in the District.

[Bellefontaine Examiner.]

There is found to be some difference of opinion among Logan county Republicans about the senatorial nomination to be made this summer. For many years there has been a system of rotation in vogue in the Thirteenth senatorial district, composed of Marion, Logan, Union and Hardin counties, and by that system each county was permitted to have the senator for one term in the order of their turn.

Two years ago Editor Warren G. Harding, of Marion county, was elected and has made an enviable record, and under the old plan it would be the proper thing for Mr. Harding to withdraw from the field now and let the next county, which happens to be Logan, have its turn. But many Republicans in Logan, as well as in other counties of the district, thought Mr. Harding should be returned for another term and the matter was slipping along with only good words for the Marion statesman until some Union county fellows said if Logan county people allowed Senator Harding to have a second term they would forfeit the right to name the candidate two years hence.

This has put a different phase on the matter and some of the Logan county people are thinking of going to work now and getting a candidate in ground for the fight. The name of Attorney John West has been mentioned in connection with the office and if he would consent to run and be elected he would make a most excellent representative of the district.

Senator Harding has never announced his candidacy for a second term and probably would not if Logan county has a candidate, but there are a number of people who believe he should be returned and then let Logan county take the chance on getting her turn two years hence.

Butter and Eggs.

We pay the highest market prices for good butter and eggs. Rice & Ward, 141 north Main street. wk-1

RECIPROCITY COMMISSIONER JOHN A. KASSON, WHO INSISTS ON RESIGNING.

Mr. John A. Kasson, who has had charge of the reciprocity negotiations for the state department, has reached the conclusion that nothing more can be accomplished in that direction at present, and he has again tendered his resignation to the president. The president has accepted it with the understanding that Mr. Kasson will hold himself in readiness to resume work whenever opportunity may offer.

THAT CUBAN PARTY

The Make-Up of the Commission Which Is Now Being Entertained at the Federal Capital.

A VERY UNWELCOME ATTENDANT

Senor Coronado, Who Constantly Runs Insulting Cartoons on the President and General Wood Will Not Go with the Commissioners to State Entertainments.

Washington, April 25.—The Cuban commission expects to return to Havana on Monday or Tuesday next, after the president's departure on his Western trip. The members as registered at the Shoreham are: Domingo Mendez Capote; Pedro Gonzales Llorente; Pedro E. Betancourt; Rafael M. Portuondo and Diego Tayamo. They are accompanied by Pedro M. Entenza, interpreter, Marques E. Starling, correspondent of El Mundo, and M. M. Coronado, editor of La Discusion. The last named is the man who was imprisoned by order of General Wood for publishing a cartoon representing the Cuban people crucified with President McKinley and General Wood on either side as the two thieves. He was released after a few hours under arrest, but his paper has been continuing its daily cartooning of Wood and the president.

Senor Coronado is far from being a welcome addition to the Cuban delegation, so far as the United States officials are concerned. He was escorted with the rest of them to the hotel. He and the other newspaper man with him will not, however, be included in the invitations to the state dinner, which the president has arranged to give the commissioners.

All of the members of the commission speak English a little, but only one or two with fluency.

Senor Capote, chairman of the delegation, speaking through Betancourt, pleaded fatigue as an excuse of the refusal of the commissioners to submit to an interview. They were also of the opinion, he said, that they should wait and see the president and Secretary of War Root before expressing their views. Senor Capote is more of a German than Cuban in appearance. He is the president of the Cuban constitutional convention. He was a law clerk in Havana when the insurrection broke out, and was made secretary of the so-called revolutionary government. He belongs to the Republican party, has an influential following and is hostile to Maximo Gomez.

Judge Llorente is the most picturesque member of the party. He is less than five feet tall, and has a white fringe of beard all around a face weazened with age. He is in his seventy-seventh year, and is an associate justice of the supreme court. He was a member of the committee which made the original draft of the Cuban constitution. It was through a dramatic speech by him that the convention refused to strike out the clause invoking the blessing of God. He is looked upon as being pro-American in his tendencies.

The youngest member of the commission is Rafael Portuondo, a delegate from Santiago and the state's attorney there appointed by Governor General Wood. He belongs to the radical anti-Gomez faction.

Diego Tamayo is a member of General Wood's cabinet. He is identified with the National or Maximo Gomez party. In the convention he proposed that Cuba should adopt treaties with the United States guaranteeing practically everything covered in the Platt amendment.

General Betancourt is a physician who was appointed civil governor of Matanzas by General Brooke and still retains that position.

AN ESTIMATE OF LOSS CAUSED BY THE FLOOD

Cincinnati, April 24.—Conservative estimates place the number of homeless and the financial loss in the principal cities in the flooded district up the river as follows:

Towns	Homeless	Estimated damage.
Charleston, W. Va...	300	$ 50,000
Maysville, Ky.....	100	15,000
Gallipolis, Ohio.....	40	5,000
Marietta, Ohio.....	750	5,000
P't Pleasant, W. Va.	1,000	10,000
Ripley, Ohio.....	375	4,000
Huntington, W. Va..	1,000	600,000
Pomeroy, Ohio.....	500	500,000
Parkersburg, W. Va..	1,000	500,000
Wheeling, Wa. Va..	5,000	1,500,000
Portsmouth, Ohio...	1,500	2,745,000
	11,265	$2,745,000

Opening Continued.

On account of wet weather our fifth annual opening will be continued during all of next week, and at the same time we will give the special low prices and make it an object to all who will come and look over our large assortment of 200 jobs of top buggies, $40.00 and up; surries $65.00 and up; phaetons at all prices, and put rubber tires on anything you want. Our farm wagons at $54.00 and $56.00 are better than any other make. We undersell everybody and all our work is guaranteed by us. Save money. Call and we will be pleased to show you all we have. Houghton Buggy Co. wk-1

Mitchell Austin is recovering from an attack of peritonitis.

Open Every Night **M'CLAINS** Open Every Night

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.

THE BEST

Working, Baking and Cooking.
The Strongest, Simplest and Best Looking.
More Improved than all the Rest.
The "Born" Steel Range is now and forever.

THE BEST.

And then it costs less than inferior kinds. "Born" Steel Ranges make happy homes. Complete stock of stoves.

NUF CED.

WOOD IS POPULAR

Better Class of Cubans Entirely in Accord with His Administration of the Island.

MASSES HAVE REGARD FOR HIM

Those Who Oppose Him Are Members of the Press Who Are Against Him for Personal Motives—The Attacks of Cuban Editors Are of Little Weight.

Washington, April 25.—Senor Gonzales, once aide to General Gomez, now private secretary to General Wood, talked freely Wednesday of the conditions in the islands. He said that commercial relations were of far more importance than politics and that the people looked forward to free trade with the United States as the only solution of their present straits.

Political factions, he said, were much mixed. No party or announcement has yet come to a head, but the ultimate outcome would be formation along the lines of Democratic and Republican organizations in this country. Meanwhile papers like La Discusion, La Patria and their ilk were personal organs deporting the views and perhaps the ambitions of individuals. This was understood by the Cubans and these expression had, accordingly, little weight. The Cubans as yet are without a political leader.

Of his own knowledge he declared positively that General Gomez was not and would not be a candidate for the presidency. The general is old, his health poor and his purse depleted by the sacrifices he has made for the Cuban cause.

In regard to the feeling of General Wood, Senor Gonzales called attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of Cuba the country people had come in person to Havana to present their thanks to Governor Wood. Most of the expressions against Wood in the press could be accounted for by personal motives of the writers. General Wood was on every public occasion greeted by the crowds with enthusiasm and cordiality, and the better class of Cubans was entirely in accord with the administration.

MANY BUCKEYES

Are on the List of Lieutenants Appointed to Regular Army.

Washington, April 25.—The following Ohioans with volunteer rank as given, were announced Wednesday by the war department for lieutenancies in the regular army:

Walter Harvey, first lieutenant Forty-First infantry, U. S. V.; George Brandle, captain Twenty-Seventh; Frederick E. Coe, second lieutenant Thirty-Third; Richard T. Ellis, captain Thirty-Third; Wm. F. Herrinshaw, first lieutenant Forty-Sixth; Henry C. White, Jr., second lieutenant Eleventh cavalry; Wm. M. Goodw, first lieutenant Forty-First; Frederick J. Herman, captain Forty-Second; Wm. A. Castle, first lieutenant Thirty-First; Lorenzo D. Gasser, first lieutenant Forty-Third; Philip Yost, first lieutenant Forty-Seventh; Charles G. Bickham, captain Twenty-Eighth; J. F. Bishop, second lieutenant Twenty-Eighth; David A. Snider, second lieutenant Thirty-First; Carl K. Mower, captain Forty-First; Answell Deitch, second lieutenant Thirty-First; Henry D. Mitchell, second lieutenant Thirty-First; Percy H. Hawkins, first lieutenant Thirty-First; Guy E. Manning, first lieutenant, Third Ohio; Edward P. Barber, second lieutenant Forty-Fifth; Arthur T. Ballentine, first lieutenant Thirty-First; Wm. E. Gilmore, lieutenant Fifth Ohio; David M. Dodge, first lieutenant Fortieth.

London—It is said on good authority that the famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, recently purchased by J. P. Morgan, may never be taken to the United States. Mr. Morgan intends to publicy exhibit it here for a prolonged period and then keep it in his London house.

GREEN CAMP.

Happenings in the Little Village on the Scioto.

Green Camp, April 25.—Mrs. Peggy Simmons and son, Verle, are at Detroit this week.

Mrs. Elnora Bradshaw, who has been in feeble health so long, is no better.

Mrs. Gambrill is not so well the past few days.

Dr. McNeal of Prospect was called to this village on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie Northrup suffered from a severe case of pleurisy for several days.

Misses Marian Price and Blanche Horton of Essex were visiting at the homes of Herman Flach and W. W. Wynn the past week.

Mrs. Mildred Burke was taken quite seriously ill Monday evening. Her sister, Mrs. Darst of Prospect is giving her every attention.

Miss Maud Ansehment returned to Caledonia Saturday, the schools having closed Friday.

Thomas Williams, a former resident of this county, but now of Missouri, who was called here by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Ruth Kirk, visited his niece, Mrs. Porter, Tuesday.

Mr. Sparks of Delaware began teaching a class in music Wednesday.

N. F. Welch was at Broadway a couple of days last week visiting his parents.

FOUND DEAD IN BED

Is Wilson Evans, a Recluse Living Half Mile West of Martel, Wednesday Evening.

NOT SEEN SINCE LAST SATURDAY

Becoming Alarmed at His Non-Appearance About the Premises, His Neighbors Break Open the Door and Find His Corpse—Evans Was About Sixty.

Martel, April 25.—Wilson Evans, a hermit who has made his home on half mile west of this place, was found dead in bed last night.

Evans was last seen Saturday. His neighbors, who had been anxious for several days at the non-appearance of the recluse, at length decided to investigate and forced the door open last night, and made the discovery.

Evans was sixty years of age. He was a very intelligent man and at one time was editor of a newspaper in Pennsylvania. Death is supposed to be due to acute alcoholism, as the dead man had been in the habit of indulging in prolonged debauches.

The coroner was summoned, but did not go to the scene. At the inquest, which was held by Justice of the Peace Isaac Lickson, it was decided that it was not a case of foul play.

MARTEL NEWS.

Observations on the Weather of Years Gone By.

Martel, April 26.—At the last meeting of the school board, Mr. E. M. Christman was elected to succeed himself as superintendent of schools at Martel. Miss Frazee will be assistant. Miss Frazee will be assistant.

Messrs. Moody and McCabe are extending their telephone line to Iberia, Climax and Galion.

The cracked bell at the Christian church has been replaced by a new one.

A remonstrance against the proposed pike is in circulation.

A missionary from China will speak in the M. E. church Sunday evening. He was in the siege.

Some local young people took the Boxwell examination last Saturday.

Will Weidemaier has returned to Galion.

Sylvester Hurr is out from Marion.

Nettie Spiece has returned from Bucyrus.

Sam Steinhelfer is able to be out.

There was a heavier snow storm than last week's blizzard on the 18th of May, 1832. May 13, 1893, the ground was covered with snow.

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LONG DRAWN OUT

Is the Celebrated Uncapher Case, but It Is Finally Settled at Last Wednesday.

NOT SO MUCH OF A CASE EITHER

It Dwindles Down from an Eight Thousand Dollar Affair To Something Like Eighty Dollars—Sarah Bowers Secures a Decree of Divorce—Court News.

Judge Tobias handed down the decision in the matter of Thomas J. Uncapher and others, against John A. Bushnell, trustee, and others, Wednesday afternoon. The matter was one which grew out of a family difficulty concerning up the estate of Joseph Uncapher, deceased, in which the plaintiffs sued for $8,175, which the trustee was alleged not to have accounted for in his accounts. In the testimony it was brought out that the plaintiffs and defendants alike had collected money belonging up the estate, and that, owing to its being a family business affair, the business was not all handled with the same care it would have been had the parties been strangers.

Almost all the amounts in dispute were accounted for and the affair was straightened up that the plaintiff was given a judgment for only $81.25. The court stated that he thought the trustee had been perfectly honest in his accounts, but that it was almost impossible to keep the affairs straight. The plaintiffs and defendants are to pay the costs incurred by them. The matter has been in court some time and has had considerable attention. The plaintiff gave notice of appeal.

Zane McDaniels, one of the boys indicted by the last grand jury on the charge of torturing horses by overdriving, was before Judge Tobias Wednesday afternoon. The motion to correct the journal entry was sustained, and the defendant excepted. The journal was ordered kept open fifty days for the defendant to prepare his bill of exceptions. McDaniels' bond was placed at $100, which he furnished.

Wm. D. Cooper, by Mouser & Quigley, his attorneys, Thursday, filed a divorce petition in common pleas court against his wife, Prudie M. Cooper, whom he alleges has been guilty of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. The petition alleges that they were married February 10, 1900.

A part of the testimony in the matter of May Naylor against Edward Naylor was given before Judge Tobias Wednesday. The judge required more evidence, which will be given later.

The January term of court was not concluded Wednesday, as was expected. There was more business than the judges could handle, so it was decided to hold another session Friday, to close this term.

J. L. J. Koch, the Laltue druggist, has carried his troubles, which he had last year with the John D. Park and Sons company, into common pleas court. His petition was filed Wednesday afternoon by Mouser & Quigley, and recites that the defendant, John D. Park and Sons company had his stock of drugs sold last fall, first having given a bond in the sum of $620 by the Fidelity Bond and Deposit company of Maryland to protect him. He now claims to have been damaged to that extent and asks damages to the full amount of the bond.

In the matter of Everett B. Messenger against Norman Messenger, and others the plaintiff Tuesday filed in common pleas court, by his attorney, W. E. Hill, a motion to set aside the order of sale on the ground that the land involved has already been leased and is subject to that lease, which would be a material detriment in an attempt to sell it.

Sarah Bowers was Wednesday afternoon divorced from her husband, Silas Bowers, by Judge Tobias. The testimony in the matter was heard some time ago, but the judge reserved his decision. The plaintiff was allowed alimony in the sum of $100, to be paid $12.50 at each payment.

Emma Gray is tired of depending upon her own exertions for support when her husband, Eugene Gray, has ample means with which to provide for her wants. Wednesday by L. E. Myers, her attorney, she petitioned the court for a suitable amount of alimony. She alleges gross neglect, and says Gray is about to sell his wheat, which is planted in Union county, draw the money he has in the bank and leave for Nebraska. She asks that he may be restrained from so doing. Judge Tobias granted a temporary restraining order in the matter Wednesday.

Cora E. Kirby was married to Wm. Kirby February 19, 1895, but for the past five years, she says, he has been an inebriate drunkard and has entirely failed to provide for her, for which reason she asks that she be granted a divorce and be restored to her maiden name, Cora E. Schultz.

The petition was filed in common pleas court Wednesday by H. E. Hill, her plaintiff's attorney.

Harry High, the boy who was sent to the county jail last Friday from the court of Squire Howison of Prospect, on a bastardy charge, was released Wednesday on a $200 bond which his parents furnished. The bond was reduced from $500 by Judge Tobias, on the motion of the boy's attorneys, Mouser & Quigley.

Judges Tobias and Young together ended the January session of common pleas court. Both attended to a few matters, and entered up a few decisions before terminating the term. The new term will open Monday, when the grand jury will be impaneled.

In the matter of the State of Ohio against John W. Hecker and Zane McDaniels, the defendant, John Hecker, was in court Wednesday and Judge Tobias sustained the motion to correct the journal entry, to which the defendant excepted. The journal was ordered kept open fifty days for the defendant to prepare his bill of exceptions. The defendant's bond to appear before the court the first day of the next term was fixed at $100, which he furnished. The cause was continued until the next term of court.

BIG FOUR HOUSE

Present Occupants Are Moving Out To Make Way for the Mezger-Court Company.

IT WILL BE GREATLY IMPROVED

Spur Will Be Run by the Big Four Through an Archway into the Building—Barn Will Also Be Erected To Stable the Horses of the Company.

The present occupants of the old Big Four House are moving out, and it is likely that the work of remodeling the old building by the Mezger-Court company, the recent purchaser of the property, will begin next week.

The management of the Mezger-Court company is not prepared to state the exact time when the company's quarters will be moved from the present location on the corner of south Main and Church streets to the new location, but the plans for the new building have been fully decided upon.

According to the plans developed, the rear portion of the old structure will be removed and the first floor of the new part, which is two stories high, will be fitted up for offices, the second floor for storage purposes. An addition of the same width as the old building will be erected back to the Erie tracks, where a platform and a switch will make loading and unloading from the Erie as convenient as could be wished for.

Intersecting the old and new parts will be an arched entrance into which a Big Four switch will be run, so that a car coming in over the Big Four can be unloaded in the house.

The new addition will be three stories high and will be equipped with elevators and every modern convenience calculated to make easy the handling of goods. Next to the Erie tracks and adjoining the new addition a fine barn for the quartering of the company's horses will be located, and a drive crossing the Big Four tracks and leading past the west front of the building to the barn will be constructed.

With this improvement finished there will be a fine and large building fronting on State street left, which it is the intention of the company to hold for future use. What is to be done with it is not stated aside from the fact that it will not be sold.

Just when the new building will be finished has not been announced, but as stated before, the old will be made ready for use at once.

BLUNDERBUSS.

V. A. Berry Adds One to His Collection of Relics.

V. A. Berry has just added a fine relic to his collection of uniques and one such as it is, at this day, extremely difficult to secure. It is a blunderbuss about two feet long of the pattern used by the followers of Oliver Cromwell. The weapon has the regulation bell muzzle, the stock is inlaid with brass, while the barrel has been prettily etched. The weapon was doubtless originally of the matchstock pattern, but has been equipped with a flint lock.

CURTIS M. MILLER

Dies At His Home Near Agosta Tuesday Evening.

LaRue, April 24.—Curtis M. Miller, aged fifty years, died at 5:45 o'clock Tuesday evening at his home near Agosta. Death was due to Bright's disease. The deceased leaves a widow and two children to mourn his death.

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Webster officiating.

Probate Court.

Robert S. Jordan and Olive M. Farley have been granted a license to marry.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Wilford Keener and Florence Douglas, Joseph Noblet and Sevilla Whitemore.

800 Bushels Seed Potatoes.

J. W. Thew just received a car of fine Michigan seed potatoes in all the new tried varieties, and will sell to close out quick at 50c per bushel; 5 to 10 bushel lots: 45c bushel. wk-t

Dr. J. G. Selter has been elected to the position of township physician at a salary of $175 per annum. There were nine bidders for the work, and the township trustees awarded it to Dr. Selter.

HOME ONCE MORE

Hilton Diegle Returns to Marion Wednesday Evening from the Philippines

HAS BEEN AWAY MANY MONTHS

Served Uncle Sam for Twenty-Two Months in the Philippines—Is Offered Big Inducements To Remain at Manilla, but Declines To Do So. His Trip Home.

Hilton Diegle arrived home from Manilla on Erie train No. 5 Wednesday evening.

Mr. Diegle, as a member of battery H, Sixth United States artillery, has seen twenty-two months service in the Philippine islands, a greater part of the time however, being passed on detached duty as chief clerk in the office of the chief of police at Manilla, a position to which he was appointed shortly after his arrival there owing to his possessing a good education and other desirable attainments calculated to win him recognition anywhere.

Mr. Diegle returns in fine physical condition, a fact which he attributes to a lack of experience in wet trenches and causing elusive insurgents in Philippine swamps. His duties so far as army life can be made were of an highly agreeable character, and he returns with his soldier's outfit as worn of the most pleasing sort.

Mr. Diegle states that in spite of the reported decline in the islands, a day longer than the term of his enlistment required the climate being highly objectionable to a white man, while there is no opportunity whatever for social amusements. He was offered a fine position as a civilian employe of the government if he would contract to remain two years, but thought so little of it that he received his discharge on March 14 and the next day found him ensconced in quarters aboard the transport Thomas, ready for the passage home, which was begun on the 15th. He has no desire to return to the islands, although he believes conditions are gradually improving.

The capture of Aguinaldo was of

HILTON R. DIEGLE.

record after his departure, but he saw about all the other noted Filipino generals while in Manilla, and he does not entertain a very exalted opinion either of their physical or mental endowments. They all look alike to him.

The Thomas stopped for coal at Nagasaki, Japan, and he was given three days ashore there to visit points of interest.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS

Is Invited To Appear Before National Guard Association.

Captain T. E. Andrews of company D Wednesday received an invitation to be present at the annual meeting of the Ohio National Guards' association which will be held in Newark some time in May and to read a paper on "Ceremony."

Among national guardsmen Captain Andrews is considered authority on that subject. It is quite a distinction to be chosen out of all the officers of the state to be one of the speakers at an occasion such as the annual officers' meeting it. The captain will accept the invitation.

Quite probably the other officers of the Fourth, who reside here, will also be present at the meeting.

Money to loan in sums of $500.00, $1,000.00, $1,500.00, $2,000.00, $2,000.00 or more on long time and low interest. A. Barron. 127-t-2-wk-t-2-

JAMES MANLEY

Has Both Bones of His Right Leg Broken Below the Knee.

James Tully Manley, a farm hand employed on Harry Smith's farm in Big Island township, met with an accident Tuesday afternoon which will incommodate him for duty for several months. Manley was assisting some fellow workmen in clearing a piece of timber land while engaged in the work of rolling logs, one of the huge trunks fell upon his right leg pinning him to the ground. The unfortunate man was released from his painful position by his companions. He arose to his feet and attempted to walk, but the leg doubled up beneath him. Both bones of the limb were fractured midway between the knee and ankle.

Dr. A. Rhu of this city was called and rendered the necessary surgical attention.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN

Frank Nichols of Canton Is Hit by a Southbound Hocking Valley Train Last Night

AND RECEIVES FATAL INJURIES

The Unfortunate Is Cared For and Given Every Attention at the County Infirmary, but Dies About Five Hours After the Accident—Disposal of Remains.

A man of about forty years who gave his name as Frank Nichols, and his residence at Canton was struck by a Hocking Valley south bound passenger train at 7:05 o'clock Wednesday night, and was injured so badly that he died five hours later.

The scene of the accident was the Evans quarries, and the man, whose general appearance was that of a tramp, was walking on the right of the line when he was run down. He was knocked a distance of about ten feet into a hole in the quarries, from which he was dragged by witnesses of the tragedy, who hurried to his assistance.

The man could scarcely speak at any time after the accident, but made the sympathizing witnesses understand his last name, and the fact that he has a brother living at Canton.

Dr. A. B. McMurray was hurriedly called and, upon examination, found the victim suffering with a broken left hip and internal injuries, which were considered necessarily fatal.

The Fire ambulance was called and the man was removed to the county infirmary, where he was given every attention, but death came to alleviate his suffering about midnight.

Relatives have been telegraphed at Canton and no arrangements as to the disposition of the remains will be made until a response has been received.

PAINFULLY SCALDED

Is Mrs. John Davis of Summit Street Wednesday.

Mrs. John Davis of Summit street was scalded about the face Wednesday. She had been washing clothes, and was carrying hot water from the house in a bucket. She nearly collided with her little daughter and in order to save the child from being scalded she hastily swung the bucket to one side, with the above result. Dr. A. M. Crane was called. He stated that afternoon that the injuries would heal without leaving any scars.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

The Delaware District Will Hold Its Annual Convention in This City in June.

THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH

Are the Days of the Month Selected. Ministers of the District Will Also Assemble at the Same Time It Is Expected That 500 Strangers Will Be Present.

At the semi-weekly meeting of the Epworth league of the Epworth M. E. church, held in the church Tuesday evening, announcement was made that the annual convention of the Delaware district of the Epworth league would be held in the Epworth church in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, June 18 and 19.

The Delaware district is composed of the leagues in Marion, Delaware and Union counties and sections of Champaign, Logan and Hardin counties. Several hundred delegates will attend the convention and it is expected that a large number of Epworthians outside of the district's immediate delegation will be present.

An entertaining program has been prepared by the arrangements committee and will be publicly announced in a short time. The convention will be opened Tuesday evening by an address by Dr. Gilbert of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Christian Advocate. Other addresses will be delivered by Professor Walker of Delaware and Professor Fess of Ada. The closing address Wednesday evening will be given by Dr. H. C. Jameson, president of Ada university. The program will consist of essays and discussions on league subjects.

The object of the convention is to bring the young Epworth Leaguers together and arouse interest and enthusiasm in league work. Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be elected and other routine business transacted.

On Monday, the day preceding the convention and continuing until Tuesday afternoon, the semi-annual conference of M. E. ministers in the Delaware district will be held in the Epworth church. Between thirty and forty ministers will be present and the time will be devoted to speeches, sermons, and the transaction of general business.

The importance of the conventions will be apparent when it is said that there are about fifty churches in the Delaware district.

During their stay in the city the ministers and delegates will be entertained at homes of the various church members.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

John G. Roth to Louise M. Fisk, part of lot 11 in Green Camp, $50.

Eric F. Lawrence to W. R. Lawrence, 88.1 acres in Marion township, $1750.

Sarah A. Whiteman to Charles P. Groll, one-half acres in Waldo, $100.

Lana Garfield to O. W. Weeks, lot 18 in J. E. Dawdy' addition to Marion, $1040.

Frances Merchant and Isaac A. Merchant to Cornelius Dwyer, two-third of lot 637 in Aronhalt's additions to Marion, $300.

Mary E. Sawyer to Cornelius Dwyer, one-eighth of lot 637 in Marion, $1067.

Melissa A. Hane and others, to Cornelius Dwyer, lot 637 in Marion, $1067.

Melissa A. Hane guardian of Walter E. Hane, to May E. Sawyer, the undivided one-eighth part of lot 637 in Marion, $10.67.

Clark Dix to Mile M. Shirkey, lot 1162 in Clark Dix's addition to Marion, $1,000.

Clarence A. Gibson to E. Huber, lot 1577 in the Fire addition to Marion, $700.

Clarence A. Gibson, and others to Edward Huber one-fourth acre in Marion, $2500.

Jackson P. Phelps to Jessie R. Phelps, part of lot 2921 in Eden Park addition to Marion, $500.

D. R. Criesinger and wife to Christopher Seibolt, lots 4275 to 4258, 4311 and 4311, 4306 to 1309, 1362 and 4752 to Criesinger's Third addition to Marion, $1,500.

Anna E. Drown to Wm. I. Bush, part of one lot in Marion, $125.

Frederick C. Freeman to Jonah N. Decker, lot 175 in Prospect, $100.

Thomas J. Uncapher and Hiram L. Uncapher to Millie Lattue, lot 3029 in Eden Park addition to Marion, $1,200.

James G. Fairbanks to O. T. Denlon, lot 2268 in Mechanic's addition to Marion, $235.

Justus S. Lunger to John Strine, thirteen acres in Waldo, $575.

John Battenfeld, sheriff, to Justus S. Lunger, thirteen acres in Waldo, $375.

Emma E. Payne to James B. Bolander, lots 4282 and 4281 in D. R. Criesinger's Third addition to Marion, $400.

James B. Bolander to Emma E. Payne, part of lots 2411 in Leonard's addition to Marion, $1,000.

August Ehrhardt to Catherine Temple, part of lots 1070 and 1071 in Wallace True's fourth addition to Marion, $1.

The heirs-at-law of Mathias Leonhart to C. D. Arnold, part of five acres in Waldo township, $280.

Florence Kinsler, by guardian, to C. D. Arnold, part of five acres in Waldo township, $70.

Oliver P. Lenox to J. W. Showers, lot 2172 in H. True's Fifth addition to Marion, $100.

John Battenfeld, sheriff, to Eunice A. Love, one lot in Marion, $4,500.

CHAIN OF MISFORTUNES

The Lot of the Taylor Family at Mt. Victory Is a Hard One.

With the death of Edward Taylor of Mt. Victory a chain of misfortunes that have been following the family seems to have been completed. Mr. Taylor was the father-in-law of Coroner Reynolds J. Wood of Hardin county, who died in his office last fall. He was also the father-in-law of John Dodenback an engineer, who was killed in a railroad wreck. Not long after the death of Mr. Dodenback a baby of the widowed daughter, Mrs. Wood, died, and then a month ago Bellefontaine answered the last call. While driving home from the funeral Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Wood were both thrown from the buggy and injured, the horse having dropped dead. Last fall Mr. Taylor was riding on a load of fodder and was thrown to the ground. Two ribs were broken and he was badly bruised.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Is Making Extensive Preparations for Its Centennial.

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Delaware county. The first settlement was made in the county on May 1, 1801, on the east side of the Olentangy river, five miles below Delaware, by Nathan Carpenter and Avery Powers, from Chenango county, New York.

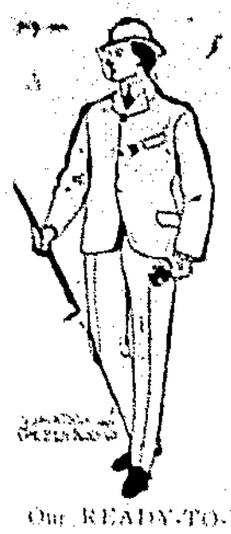
Afternoon Marriage.

Mr. Frederick Eichhorn of Cardington and Miss Fannie Ida Merchant of this city were married Thursday afternoon by Dr. A. E. Smith at the Epworth parsonage. They will reside at Cardington.

W. C. Michaels of Waldo is suffering an attack of blood poisoning, which resulted from having hurt his foot with a rusty nail several days ago.

Miss Clyde Stauffer of DeCliffe and Miss Adelaide Avery of Chicago are spending the week with relatives in Marion.

THE MANHATTAN. | THE MANHATTAN.



Best Dressed Men In Marion

Are wearing clothes for business afternoon and evening wear that bear our label.

Our label means that the fabric will not fade, the linings will not tear or pull out at the seams, the buttons will stay on, the collar will not crack and the clothes will hold their shape in a way that will surprise you.

Great care is taken in the selection of the fabric and to the details of tailoring and finishing.

Our READY-TO-PUT-ON clothing are absolutely guaranteed in every particular.

THE MANHATTAN.

GOODS BY THE YARD.

READ THE ITEMS AND PROFIT THEREBY.

Good Unbleached Muslin per yard	5 Cents
Apron Ginghams	5 "
Best Calicoes	5 "
Good Toweling	4 "
Good India Linen	6 "
Red Table Damask	15 "
Good Table Damask	25 "
Unbleached Table Damask	25 "
Chambrays	10 "
Heavy Feather Ticking	12 "
Canvass Stiffening	8 "
Cambric Skirt Lining	5 "
Waist Lining	8 & 10 "
Silkaline	10 & 12 "

THE RACKET STORE,

W. B. DEVENY, Proprietor.

BACK TO THE COUNTY JAIL

Fred Summers Is Sent by Judge Burke Tuesday.

He Is Held Accused of Having Received Eight Thousand Cigars Stolen from a Big Four Box Car Between This City and Galion.

Fred Summers was sent back to the county jail Tuesday afternoon by Probate Judge Burke to await the action of the grand jury, after a hearing before probate court.

Summers is being held on a charge of having received stolen goods, it being alleged that he received and shipped out of here the 8,000 cigars stolen from a Big Four box car between this city and Galion one night several weeks ago. He was bound over by Mayor McClure and since then has been in the county jail being unable to furnish bond.

CHAIN OF MISFORTUNES

The Lot of the Taylor Family at Mt. Victory Is a Hard One.

With the death of Edward Taylor of Mt. Victory a chain of misfortunes that have been following the family seems to have been completed. Mr. Taylor was the father-in-law of Coroner Reynolds J. Wood of Hardin county, who died in his office last fall. He was also the father-in-law of John Dodenback an engineer, who was killed in a railroad wreck. Not long after the death of Mr. Dodenback a baby of the widowed daughter, Mrs. Wood, died, and then a month ago Bellefontaine answered the last call. While driving home from the funeral Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Wood were both thrown from the buggy and injured, the horse having dropped dead. Last fall Mr. Taylor was riding on a load of fodder and was thrown to the ground. Two ribs were broken and he was badly bruised.—Bellefontaine Examiner.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Is Making Extensive Preparations for Its Centennial.

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Delaware county. The first settlement was made in the county on May 1, 1801, on the east side of the Olentangy river, five miles below Delaware, by Nathan Carpenter and Avery Powers, from Chenango county, New York.

Afternoon Marriage.

Mr. Frederick Eichhorn of Cardington and Miss Fannie Ida Merchant of this city were married Thursday afternoon by Dr. A. E. Smith at the Epworth parsonage. They will reside at Cardington.

W. C. Michaels of Waldo is suffering an attack of blood poisoning, which resulted from having hurt his foot with a rusty nail several days ago.

Miss Clyde Stauffer of DeCliffe and Miss Adelaide Avery of Chicago are spending the week with relatives in Marion.

Special Values

in Men's and Boys' Suits this week.

Men's Suits for $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50, $5.00, $8.50, $9.00 and $7.00.

Boys' Suits for $1.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $3.00, $4.50 and $5.00 are special for this week.

Child's Suits for 89c, 99c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

Pants for men from 42c up.

Child's Knee Pants for 18c, 21c, 25c, 33c, 39c and 50c.

The Cincinnati Clothing Store.

A. SCHULMAN, Prop.

Successor to Oppenheimer's.

Corner Church and Main Sts.

Think It Over a Minute.

Do you carry Life Insurance of any kind? If not, why not? You will agree that the man who dies without leaving his family insurance, is the subject of much just criticism.

You Can Afford

a policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for we issue $1,000.00 policies as low as $20.00 per year. Call or drop us a card.

W. M. Jackson and F. B. Jones

District Superintendents.

I. O. O. F. Block, Opp. Kerr House.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

PATRONIZE

home industries, keep your money in Marion and at home. This is a wholesale as well as a retail drug house.

J. W. HEADLEY

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

The West Center Street Druggist.

Miss Ferne Blayney of Boundary place, Mt. Gilead, is a guest of Miss Bertha Hazen of east Center street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPAIN'S GOVERNMENT MAY BE OVERTURNED BY THE CARLISTS

THERE is to be within a few days a national election in Spain which may change the political complexion of that country entirely. The recent overthrow of the ministry under General Azcarraga and the formation of a Liberal cabinet by the veteran of Spanish politics, Sagasta, presage something for Spain which the Republicans and also the Carlists construe as "opportunity."

Senor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the oldest statesman in Europe and dean of European premiers, has been in and out of power more times than he has fingers on both hands, but he has always been at heart a monarchist and generally on the side of the strongest party. It is doubtful, however, if even this experienced leader of men, this old time revolutionist and past master in diplomacy, can stem the tide that is now riding around the throne of Spain and threatening to engulf it.

Most Spaniards, notwithstanding their adherence to ancient traditions and profound respect for monarchical institutions, are variable and inconstant. They are, moreover, brave to rashness, though easily stampeded by a valiant enemy. Latterly the Spanish people have been thinking—a process hitherto restricted, if not absolutely denied, them as a people—and the result of their cogitations apparently has been the recognition of their foolishness in keeping in power a mere boy, son of "that foreign woman," as they call Queen Regent Christina, merely for sentiment's sake.

The life of the present prime minister, Sagasta, who is now 74, presents in epitome the past 50 years of turmoils and revolutions—monarchies, republics, regencies—which have succeeded each other in his unhappy country. He has fought as a revolutionist in civil wars, he has twice been forced to take refuge in France, he has been editor of a Radical newspaper, and he has been at the head of Liberal cabinets; once by a hair's breadth escaped being unmasked, once again condemned to die by the garrote. It is now apparently an even chance whether he may be eventually hailed as his country's savior or be hailed before another tribunal and again find his life in peril.

Those elections will decide for a season what will be Spain's form of government in the near future. Some predict the formation of a republic, with some one of the few great men Spain still can boast at the helm; others say that the result will be a despotism under that monster of iniquity, General Weyler, who, despite the unspeakable atrocities he committed in Cuba and the severity with which he has crushed incipient rebellions in Spain, probably has the army at his back.

The sentiment that has hitherto sustained the precarious tenure of Alfonso XIII, the boy king, to the throne and retention of his foreign born mother as regent received a severe shock by the recent marriage of his sister, Maria de las Mercedes, to Carlos Bourbon Caserta, himself son of a pretender and considered as an enemy of Spain. As the heiress presumptive, the Infanta Maria Mercedes would succeed to the throne upon Alfonso's death, and as he is a weakly youth of 15 (born May 17, 1886) there is a dynastic eventuality impending which the proud Spaniards do not like to contemplate.

Alfonso, then, it is declared, is not seriously considered as a factor should a revolution result from the May elections. He is still the legitimate heir of his father and of his grandmother, the notorious Isabella II, who is now living in Paris enshrouded in a dubious atmosphere. The Spaniards have no love for his mother, Queen Christina, although she is an estimable woman and has administered the government wisely according to her lights. But she is at best a frivolous creature and is noted more for changing her finger rings, of which she has nearly 300, at least six times a day, than for her sagacity as a sovereign.

The present rulers of Spain are, even to the bigoted and sentimental Spaniards, wholly inadequate to the situation and totally lacking in the elements of leadership the sovereign should possess—today more than at any other time in Spain's history. These failing, there are millions of men in Spain who are casting their glances northward, scanning the Basque provinces for the emergence of one whom they at least consider in the light of a hero. This expected one, who, in their opinion, is the real help to the throne, is none other than the present representative of the Carlists, who have asserted their claims for nearly 70 years. They base them, first, upon the divine right of kings to rule the country over which, in the wisdom of Providence, they have been placed; second, upon the fact that their claimant is the regal representative of Charles IV, the king who reigned at the end of the last century.

It is an old story and has been told many times, yet there occur intervals between the Carlist risings in or invasions of Spain long enough for the general reader to forget their claims and for the features of the claimants to become dim, if not obliterated. This is sufficient excuse for briefly narrating the story of the Carlists, who now loom so portentously as factors in Spanish politics of the near future.

The trouble dates from a period two centuries agone, when, about 1700, the war of the succession was inaugurated, owing to the rival claims of Archduke Charles of Austria and the Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France, whom Charles II of Spain had appointed his successor. It was a war that eventually involved all Europe, but ended in 1713 in the triumph of the Duke of Anjou, who is known to history as Philip V. It was he, the first of Spanish Bourbons, who introduced the famous Salic law, by which females were excluded from succession to the throne of Spain. This measure was contrary to Spanish custom and precedent, a noteworthy instance of a queen ruling in her own right or conjointly with her husband, being the great Isabella, wife of King Ferdinand. But it was ratified by the cortes and became a constitutional law of Spain.

Time passed, and when, owing to the abdication of Charles IV, enforced by Bonaparte, his eldest son became king of Spain as Ferdinand VII, trouble began in the country so recently harried by the soldiers of France. Ferdinand, notwithstanding the fact that he was five times married, found himself toward the end of his life without a male heir to the throne. As a consequence, he declared the ancient Salic law practically abrogated and appointed as successor his elder daughter, Isabella. In order to strengthen his declaration he ordered the cortes, the nobles of his kingdom and the army to take the oath of fealty to little Isabella as sole heiress to the throne. Having done all he could to perpetuate his miserable dynasty, Ferdinand died in September, 1833, leaving a legacy of hate and misrule to Isabella, then but 3 years old. The sentiments of loyalty and chivalry which have always been prominent Spanish traits moved the Spaniards to flock about the standard of Isabella later on when the adherents of Ferdinand's brother, the Infante Don Carlos, rallied to enforce his claims.

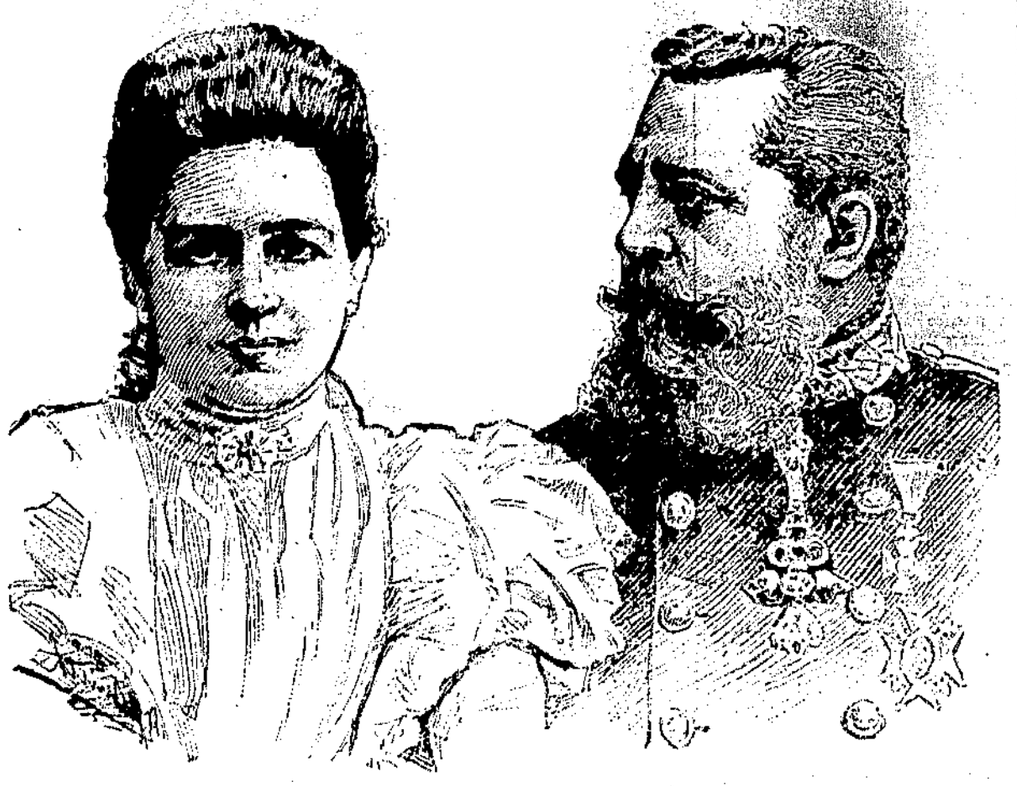
The result was that the people of Spain promptly took sides either for Don Carlos or in favor of Queen Regent Christina and the infant Isabella, and for seven years the country was desolated by civil war. Eventually Don Carlos of Bourbon, second son of Charles IV and heir presumptive to the throne until the birth of Isabella, was forced to flee to France, in 1839. The contestants were known, from their adherence either to Don Carlos or Christina, as "Carlistas" and "Cristinos." The latter have long since disappeared in name though not in actuality, while the former seem to be more active than ever.

In 1845 Don Carlos abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos, count of Montemolin, who was born in 1818 and died in 1861. He raised a revolt in 1860, but was unsuccessful and was succeeded by his nephew, the present Don Carlos, duke of Madrid, who was born in 1848.

His father, Don Juan, having abdicated in his favor in 1868, he has from that time been recognized as the Carlist leader and known to them as Charles VII. He made an unsuccessful attempt to invade and stir up Spain in 1870 and 1872, when Amadeo was king, and again in 1873, when Spain was temporarily under a republican form of government. The eventual outcome was his flight to France, where he found an asylum. But in 1881, having rendered himself a persona non grata by asserting a claim to the throne of France, he was compelled to leave for England.

He is, indeed, a great "pretender" and, his enemies say, wholly devoid of valor, having fled the field when his forces were in peril. The Carlist succession will soon devolve upon his son, Don Jaime, born June 27, 1870, who is now an officer in the Russian army and ranks higher as a soldier than "Don Carlos the Coward" and lover of ease. Don Jaime de Bourbon was recently in China, whither also his sister, Princess Alice of Schomeberg Waldeburg, followed him as a nurse by permission of the czar.

According to the old Spanish law, Don Carlos, duke of Madrid, the present Carlist pretender, is undoubtedly the rightful king of Spain, notwithstanding the abrogation of the Salic law by his great-uncle, Ferdinand VII. It is also a curious fact that the present queen regent, Christina, is quite nearly related to him, as her mother was an aunt of his by marriage, and she herself in her girlish days, before there was any thought of her being wedded to Alfonso XII, was an ardent "Carlista." Just now these two are deadly enemies, the pretender having designs upon the throne which she, as a loyal and loving mother, is desirous of retaining for her only son.



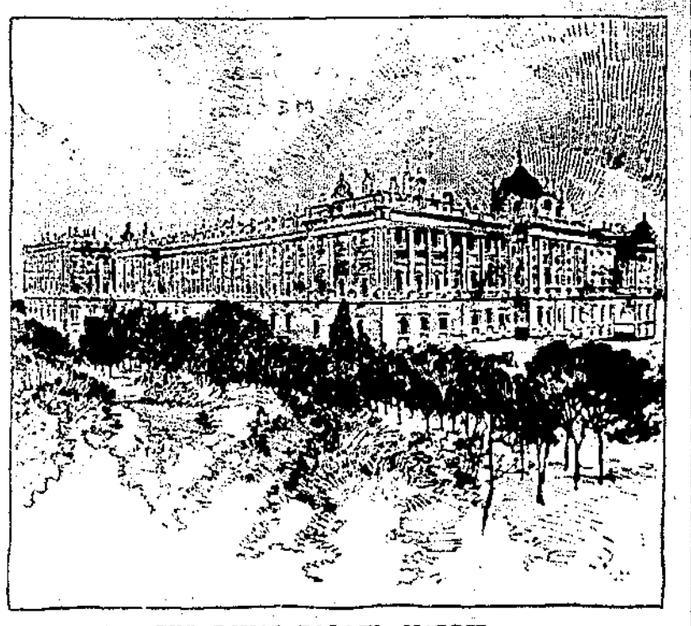
DON CARLOS, THE PRETENDER, AND HIS WIFE.

Don Carlos has been twice married and has several children by his first wife, though only one son, Don Jaime. He is a fine, soldierly appearing man even if he has not a soldier's heart, but he prefers a life of peace to one of war, especially since by the death of his uncle, Comte de Chambord, he inherited a very large fortune. Since he came into possession of this fortune he has lived royally, mainly in Italy, owning a magnificent palace in Venice, in which he receives his would be subjects and intrigues against the country of his ancestors.

The second wife of Don Carlos, who was the Princess of Rohan and to whom he is said to be devotedly attached, has an ambition to be queen of Spain; so at last the question may resolve itself into whether her lofty aspirations shall be gratified or those of Queen Christina, who would probably give her life in defense of the Spanish throne for her son to occupy at his majority.

As viewed in its present aspect the chances are, if not in favor of the Duchess of Madrid, at least bright for her person, Don Jaime, for, despite their clinging to sentimental traditions of loyalty and devotion, the people of Spain love a soldierly figure and despise a milksop. Don Jaime has won his spurs, King Alfonso has not, and, what is more, shows no inclination for a soldier's career. The contrast, when it comes, however, will probably be a triangular one between Don Jaime, Alfonso and the people in favor of a republic, but for which, even after all their bitter experiences, the Spaniards are hardly prepared.

ELBERT O. WOODSON.



THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.

Home Life of Edmond Rostand, The "Shakespeare of France"

IN my rambles about Bayonne and Biarritz, and particularly in the attractive suburbs of these most celebrated of French watering places, I have occasionally seen a single horseman, ambling along deep in thought, apparently regardless of all surroundings. He was small and dapper, with a pale, clear cut face, reddish mustache and dark eyes, with nothing at all about him to indicate that he was anything more than the average Frenchman. Imagine, then, my surprise when I was one day told that this quiet, ordinary appearing little man was the great Edmond Rostand, about whom Paris, and even all France, has been actually raving for nearly three years.

It was, however, characteristic of the man, I have since discovered, to seek a retreat in the Pyrenees, "far from the madding crowd" that would gladly have overwhelmed him with invitations and attentions, and hide himself in the obscure town of Cambo les Bains, which is about nine miles from Biarritz and equidistant from this place and Bayonne. There he has hired a commodious establishment, and there he is now at work on a new play, which will be brought out, I am told, next season. The working methods of this "dramatic master of Europe" and "Shakespeare of France" have always been the same. Though born of wealthy parents and always having the world at his command, so far as its material comforts go, Rostand has ever sought solitude and a retreat to do his work in.

He is not, I may say without intending any disparagement of his countrymen or nationality, the typical Frenchman as one generally pictures him, a poseur for fame to find without effort, or a literary artist who paints his pictures in the full glare of publicity. On the contrary, Rostand is quiet and retiring by nature, and, like all great geniuses, he only produces his best work in seclusion. He dresses well, and to the latest fashion, with voluminous scarf, creased trousers and coat of the very newest cut. His hands are berloqued, his fingers slender and white, and his whole appearance suggestive of the fastidious dandy. But there the comparison ends, for, though naturally somewhat stilted, he is absolutely without affectation and shuns society as earnestly as did Thomas Carlyle or Ralph Waldo Emerson.

And yet Rostand is a model friend, husband and father. His home, his beautiful wife, his two lovely children, are all in all to him, and he really cares for no other society. In fact, Mme. Rostand, who was Mlle. Rosamonde Gerard before her marriage, is a very talented woman and even has the name not only of having collaborated with her husband in writing "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon," but of entirely producing the latter. At all events, she has written most creditable verse and prose and, as her husband is not slow to aver, has been of great assistance to him in his work. In appearance she is as much English as French and is bringing up their children to speak and write the language of "perfidious Albion."

To show how Rostand has converted his energies and has devoted himself to his art it is only necessary to mention that he has clung to his native land, traveled little and gone into society less. He married at 21 (he is now 33), and he studied what his countrymen wanted. The advice so often quoted, "Find out what the public want, then give it to them," has been as literally his motto as though he invented the phrase. It has brought him that magnificent success in his "Cyrano de Bergerac," and again in "L'Aiglon."

The list of Rostand's works shows how steadily he labored before his great masterpiece was produced. In 1894, when he was 26, he published "Les Romanesques;" two years later "La Princesse Lointaine;" in 1897 "La Samaritaine;" but success was not won until the big hearted, swashbuckler hero, Cyrano de Bergerac, burst upon Paris and literally took it by storm. Then people were willing to give attention to Rostand's other productions. Last season, after his "L'Aiglon" had appeared, two theaters were vying with each other as to which should pour the most money into his coffers. His plays have sold by the hundred thousand, and his author's fees for their production last July, for example, exceeded $6,500; in August $9,000, and it is said that a check for $10,000 was paid him on the 10th of every month thereafter. At the end of the first season of "L'Aiglon" and the third of "Cyrano" Rostand had received, at a moderate estimate, more than $400,000.

The foregoing are some of the things that make interesting this dapper little man now at Cambo les Bains and whom I so frequently see of a morning taking his "constitutional" in a preoccupied way.

WESLEY A. MARTINE.

Biarritz, France.

The German army possesses 8,000 trained carrier pigeons.

Petition for Free Turnpike Road.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned land owners, owning land lying within the bounds of a proposed and hereinafter described road of a Free Turnpike Road, respectfully ask that your honorable body do appoint commissioners to lay out and establish a Free Turnpike Road pursuant to the provisions of the statute under Chapter (7) seven, "One Mile Assessment Pikes," Revised Statutes of Ohio, section 3711 to 3725, inclusive, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto upon the following route and between the following points within the county of Marion, State of Ohio, to-wit:

Beginning in the Town of New Bloomington, said county, in the center of a north and south public road at the present terminus of the New Bloomington and Mt. Olive pike; on the north and south half section line of Section 24, Township 5, south range 6 east, Montgomery township, said county; thence north about one and one half miles on said half section line and line of said public road through said Section 24 and Section 13 said township to the line of said east and west public road and east and west half section line through said section 13; thence east on said east and west half section line and line of said public road through said Section 13 to the township line between Montgomery and Big Island township, said county; thence north with the line of said public road on said township line to an intersection with what is known as or called the Marion and Kenton pike in the Village of Scott Town (or Owentown post office) at or near the corner of the townships of Grand, Salt Rock, Big Island and Montgomery, a total distance of about four and one-half miles, said road to be made wide crushed stone and double track.

The first hearing will be had at the regular meeting of the Commissioners on Monday, May 6 1901.

We would represent that we are residents of Marion county, that we own lands that lie within the bounds of said Free Turnpike Road. We further request that an annual levy be made of extra tax upon all the property within said road for the period not exceeding eight years and in amount not exceeding ten mills upon the dollar valuation, each year, as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioners appointed to construct said road and for such officers in the premises as are authorized by law.

Dated January 28, 1901.

A. O. CRAMNER,
A. B. MILLER,
JOHN HECKER,
IRA FERGUSON
and others.

119-1-3-wk-11

Legal Notice.

Walter Wyburn, whose last known residence and postoffice address was Dickson, Dickson County, Tenn., will take notice that Minnie Wyburn, plaintiff on the 8th day of March, 1901, filed in the Common Pleas Court of Marion County, Ohio, her petition for divorce and alimony on the grounds of cruelty and gross neglect of duty and for injunction to restrain disposition by defendant of any property; temporary injunction allowed. Defendant required to answer in six weeks and the last day of date of first publication of this notice or judgment will be taken accordingly.

MINNIE WYBURN.

By Mouser & Quigley, Pl'ff's Att'ys. 4-6

Legal Notice.

Frank C. Lavanway residing at South Bend, Indiana, will take notice that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1901, Edna May Lavanway, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty in failing to provide for her and their two children, and praying for a divorce and custody of the two minor children.

The defendant is required to appear and answer said petition in Court by the 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

Dated at Marion, O., April 19, 1901.

EDNA MAY LAVANWAY.

By H. EDMUND BILL, her attorney.

121 4w-wk2-17

Legal Notice.

Reuben E. Clark residing at Deer Isle, Me., will take notice that on the 19th of April, 1901, Florence E. Clark, his wife, filed a petition against him in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, charging him with extreme cruelty, gross neglect of duty in failing to support her and their child, and willful absence for three years, and praying that she may be divorced from him and given the custody of their child, Nellie May.

The defendant is required to appear and answer on the 31st day of May, 1901.

Marion, O., April 8, 1901.

FLORENCE E. CLARK.

By CHARLES C. FISHER, Her attorney.

14716

Legal Notice.

May J. Tuttle, whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Toronto Canada, will take notice that Henry P. Tuttle filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, on March 21, 1901, his certain petition praying for a divorce from said May J. Tuttle upon the grounds of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty. That said cause will be for hearing on and after May 6, 1901.

HENRY P. TUTTLE.

By H. Edmund Bill, his attorney. 13-4

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Walter L. Hood, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executrix of the last will and testament of Walter L. Hood, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1901.

JANE C. HOOD.

115-1w-wk-1-3 Marion, Ohio.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday,

June 1,

Examinations will commence at 8 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 85. An average of 75 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for one year. 80 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 85 with a minimum of 80 secures a certificate for three years.

Boxwell examinations,

May 18.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER,
Examiners.

Sandusky, O.—Clara and Rachel A. Sillman have sued the Sandusky and Interurban Electric line for $2,500 each. They claim that in an accident they each received life injuries: left thigh and knee cap hurt; right elbow sprained; front tooth knocked out and another loosened so that pulling was necessary. The doctor bill of each was $151. The petition does not state whether the women are twins.

New York—A stock exchange seat was sold yesterday for $65,000, an increase of $3,000 over the previous high record.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

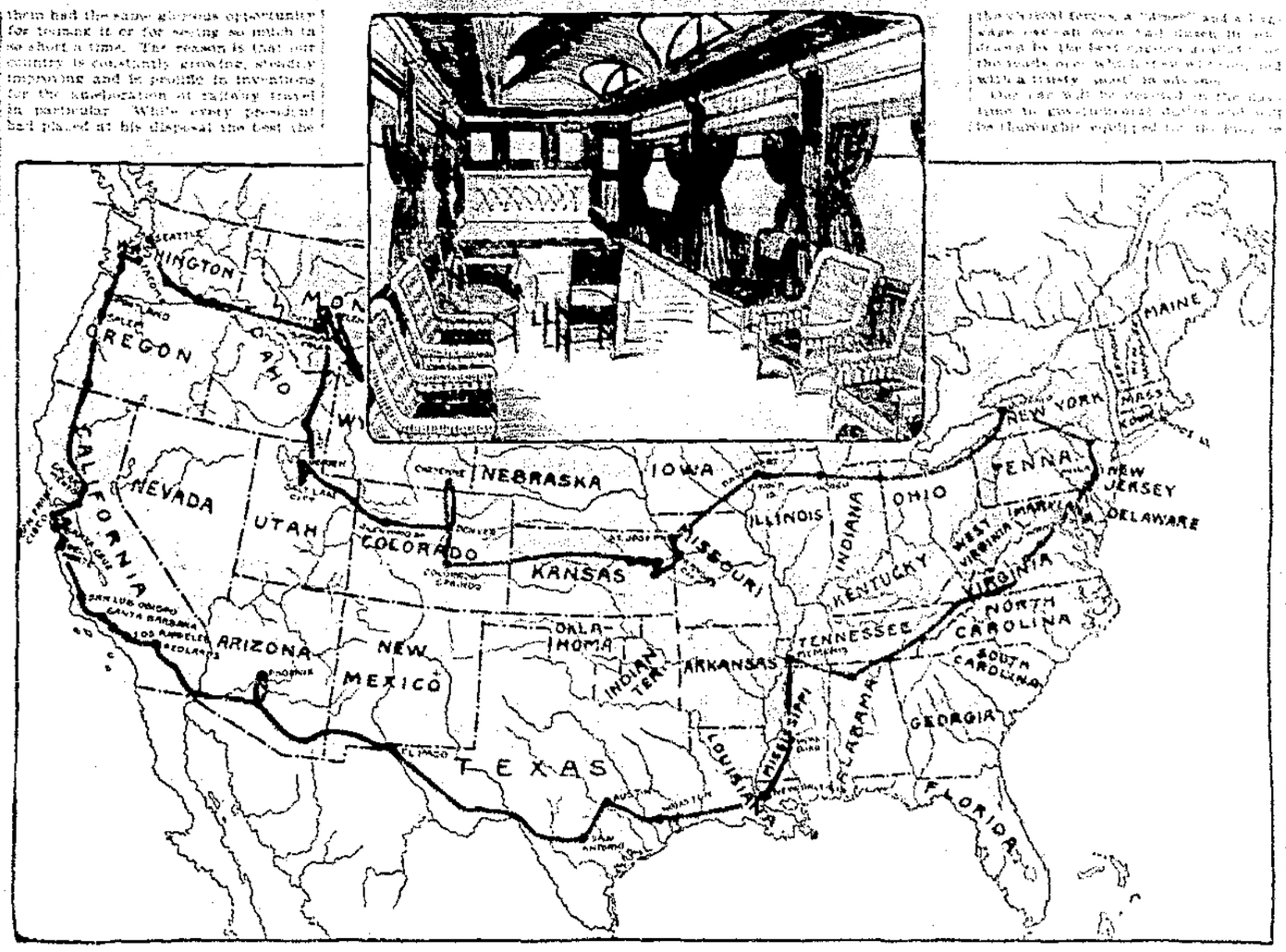
WASHINGTON at this time of year, when its parks and "circles" are full of fragrant bloom and its million trees in tender leaf-age, comes as near to being an earthly paradise, its residents seem to think, as is possible in any city in the United States. Consequently, we Washingtonians are somewhat surprised that President McKinley should have selected this delightful season for going away. We realize that Washington in springtime is good enough for us and ought to be good enough for anybody. Later on, say in August or September, when the Potomac begins to boil and the asphalted streets burn the soles of one's shoes off in spots, we can understand that one translated might feel a faint desire to seek cooler climes.

However, the fiat has gone forth, and the edict has been scheduled, so that after the 1st of May, for a period of six weeks or so, the haunts that erstwhile know the executive and his cabinet will flourish in solitude. The White House will be practically vacant, the several great departments will be minus their respective heads, and where was formerly heard the issuing of orders in stentorian tones and the scratching of busy pens there will prevail a state of "masterly inactivity," while labor, as such, will fall into a condition of "inglorious desuetude."

There have been presidential peregrinations before, but this is the first instance on record, it is believed, that an executive took along his entire cabinet, with their staffs of assistants, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, etc., and in fact transferred the seat of government from its local habitation to a suit of palatial apartments on wheels.

While it is understood that no president is allowed to go beyond the confines of the United States during the period of his incumbency, yet many executives have availed themselves of brief respites from official duties and toured the country. Washington, Madison, Jackson, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Harrison, and, in fact, nearly all in better times, "swung around the circle," as President Johnson happily termed it, and came face to face with millions of their fellow countrymen who might otherwise have gone to their graves without a handshake from the ruler of their country.

But while many of Mr. McKinley's predecessors "took in" our entire country as it was in their times, none of them had the same glorious opportunity for tourist it or for seeing so much in so short a time. The reason is that our country is constantly growing, steadily improving and is prolific in inventions for the amelioration of railway travel in particular. While every president had placed at his disposal the best the land afforded, perhaps none had, for identical journey, such a magnificent train of cars as that which will bear the cabinet members and their families, together with the newspaper correspondents and the necessary corps of attendants. Each car will be provided with a buffet, and the train will be in charge of a steward who will see that the tables are well supplied with the delicacies of the season.



INTERIOR OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S PRIVATE CAR AND THE ROUTE OVER WHICH HE WILL TRAVEL.

The car will be provided with the latest in electrical devices and will be thoroughly equipped for the journey.

The car will be occupied by the President, Mrs. McKinley, Miss McKinley, two secretaries, a valet and a cook. The rear car will have four bedrooms, a dining room and a kitchen. The next car will be occupied by the cabinet members and their families, together with the newspaper correspondents and the necessary corps of attendants. Each car will be provided with a buffet, and the train will be in charge of a steward who will see that the tables are well supplied with the delicacies of the season.

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As the route of the transcontinental trip will prevent the president from being present at the opening of the Pan American exposition he will make amends by the visiting Buffalo at his itinerary the first or second week in June. A date will be announced later to be celebrated as President's day, between the 9th and 12th of June when the executive and his cabinet will grace the exposition with their presence on the return trip to Washington.

We shall miss these high officials while they are absent from our city, but we will endeavor to console ourselves by reading the letters that the president is known expected to deliver and with the reflection that what is our temporary loss will be the permanent gain of the more than 7,000,000 citizens who are looking forward to greeting our national executive and his cabinet.

J. M. WILSON.

Washington.

HOMES OF CELEBRITIES.

Every visitor in Boston always has on some of the most expensive rides of which there is a residence for the statesmen, poets and leaders there who officials have to do things of any great importance. Many a poor, white has gone that it is to be added to the family photograph album that obtained the richness and exterior from his father for a small consideration.

JOY OF FUNSTON'S SISTER.

Is a Chicago Art Student and Longs to Go Home to Celebrate.

"I'm just as happy I want to shout. I wish I was back in Kansas, and I'll show them how to celebrate. But here in Chicago it is such a big city, you don't feel like doing that sort of thing. It isn't like Iola, where I come from."

That was the way Miss Ella Funston, university graduate and student at the Art Institute, expressed herself the other day in speaking of the latest achievement of her brother, Brigadier General Fred Funston, in capturing the wily and elusive Filipino, Emilio Aguinaldo, says the Chicago Record-Herald. He was not General Funston to the fond and proud sister, but just plain Fred or Freddie.

Miss Funston has been in Chicago since last November and has been studying drawing. She graduated from the University of Kansas with the class of '98 and has spent a good deal of her time since at home on the farm near Iola. Chicago, however, she studied art in Washington, where she went with her father, who served several terms in Congress. Since she came to Chicago she has been living in the Young Women's Christian Association hall on Michigan avenue.

This summer she expects to go back home, and she is "just dying" to get started, as she expressed it. "Fred is coming home, you know, and I am so anxious to see him," she said. "And then I must celebrate his success, and there's no place like Kansas for celebrating."

Miss Funston was bubbling over with joy. Every time her brother's name was mentioned a glow of pride would beam out on her cheeks and then slip away under the chestnut-brown hair. In stature she resembles the "little general from Kansas," and when any one asks her how old she is she says, "I'll let you guess."

"One of the girls brought me the news about Fred the other morning before breakfast, and I wanted to 'whoop,' but of course it wouldn't do here, so I am just patiently waiting until I get home. I had been awfully worried when I saw by the papers that Fred had gone on that perilous expedition, and it was a great relief when I heard of his success. I've had a letter from mother telling me how happy they all are at home.

"Fred is a fine brother, and he always was. When he was a boy, he was the jolliest kind of a fellow. He never liked to work on the farm any too well and would rather go fishing, and I guess he was pretty mischievous, but he was a good boy for all that. He is more serious now, but he is not the least bit conceited.

"Why, he doesn't think what he does amounts to anything, and when he got home last summer he was a boy again, just like he used to be. He took his uniform right off and got into some old clothes and then took the young sters out in the woods for a hunt, just as if he wasn't any bigger than the smallest of them.

"Lieutenant Mitchell, that is Burton Mitchell, who was with Fred when they went after Aguinaldo, is a cousin of mine too. He went out in the Philippines with the Kansas regiment at the same time Fred went. Oh, I tell you, Kansas is all right!

"I do long to get back to Kansas and celebrate this thing properly!"

Women With Men's Names.

Men's names are borne by women very frequently in the island of Samoa. The reason for this is that when a baby girl is born directly after the death of a brother it is supposed that the spirit has simply been transferred from one child to the other. Accordingly the newcomer receives the name of the dead boy.

Resented at Last.

Visitor (at dime museum)—Are you the living skeleton?

Museum Freak (first of the species)—I don't look like a dead one, do I?—Chicago Tribune.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

Decennial Board of Revision.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 2804, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, Act passed April 30, 1900, (O. L. 95, p. 287) that the Decennial Board of Revision for the County of Marion, will meet and begin their session on the

First Monday, the 6th Day of May,

of this present year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and One,

At the Office of the County Auditor.

The purpose of said meeting is for giving opportunity for review of the work of the Triennial Board of Equalization in valuing Real Estate, and said purpose is set forth further in the following extract from said law:

When Complaints to be Filed.

Complaints against any valuation may be filed with the auditor of the county, and if any such complaint shall have been so filed on or before April 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial county board, or, on or before May 15th, thereafter against any valuation of a decennial city board.

Auditor to Give Notice by Board and in Newspaper.

Or, if the auditor of the county deem it advisable, he shall, in writing, notify the members of the proper board of equalization to meet and sit as a board of revision on the day fixed by this act and at the place fixed for the meeting of the said boards respectively, and he shall give ten days' public notice, by advertisement, in one of more newspapers, of the time and place of the meeting of the board of revision and the purpose thereof.

Duties of Revision Board.

The board of revision shall investigate all such complaints and all complaints against any valuation filed with it as a board, or made by the county auditor, and may increase or decrease any valuation complained of and no others. Said board shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force governing the valuation of real property, and shall make no change in any valuation complained of except in accordance with such laws, and subject to the laws regulating and restricting the limit of equalization.

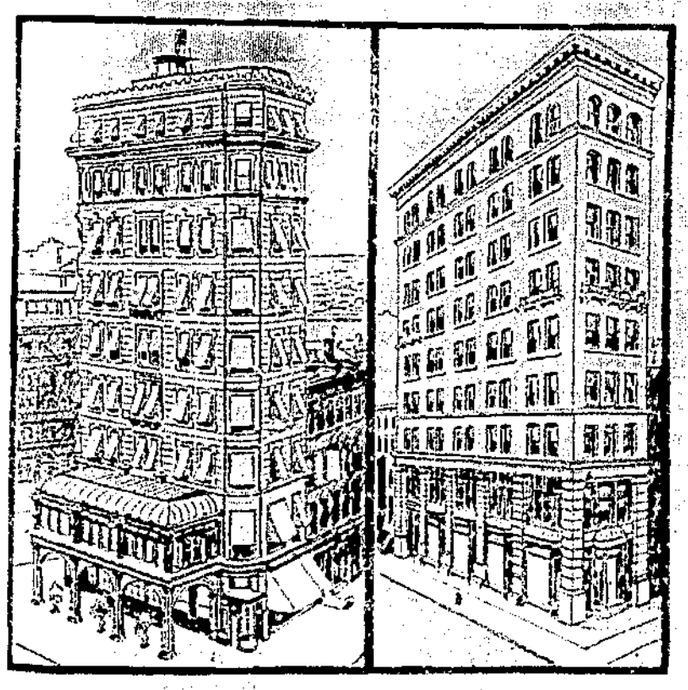
Notice of Hearing to Persons Interested.

But no valuation, as fixed by the board of equalization, shall be increased by the board of revision, in any case, except upon reasonable notice as prescribed by this chapter, to all persons directly interested and an opportunity for a full hearing.

L. E. ALT, Auditor,
County Auditor,
Marion County, Ohio.

47-1-3

NEW YORK BUILDINGS ERECTED ON VALUABLE LAND.



It is said that the value of the land covered by the two structures shown in the accompanying illustration equals, if it does not exceed, that of the buildings themselves, handsome and lofty as they are. They stand on exceedingly narrow strips of land, the one an office building at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, the other at Forty-second street and Broadway, and are about half the average height of the big skyscrapers down town.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AND HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY.

When the lovely Queen Wilhelmina of Holland passed over all the really desirable "parties" of Europe and selected a younger scion of an insignificant grand duchy tributary to Germany, European royalty was quite indignant, even shocked. But the dainty queen seems to be content, her only complaint being that the states general would not recognize her choice as king or even as prince consort. The husband of Queen Wilhelmina may be a model young man, his critics say, but he is so bovine in appearance as to resemble nothing so much as that heraldic symbol on his ducal coat of arms, the tamed ox. He is the least striking figure in the accompanying group, which comprises Duke John, the regent, eldest brother of Duke Henry; Queen Wilhelmina; her husband; the Grand Duke Frederick Augustus of Oldenburg, his brother-in-law; Duke Paul, his eldest brother; the Duchess Sophia Charlotte of Oldenburg; Duke Adolph of Mecklenburg; Queen Emma, mother of Queen Wilhelmina; Duke Henry's mother, the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg; Duke Nicholas of Oldenburg; his mother, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, and Frederick Francis IV, reigning grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

A CELEBRATED BATTLE PAINTER.

Mr. R. Caton Woodville, who is known as one of the greatest "battle painters" and of whom a portrait is presented herewith, was born in Baltimore, though of English parentage. He is now 35 years old. Educated at Dusseldorf, Germany, he has traveled in many lands, was in the Turkish campaign of 1878 and went all through the Egyptian war. Mr. Woodville has been decorated by several monarchs.

LORD SALISBURY'S TALENTED SON.

The wiseacres say that the hopes of the Marquis of Salisbury are now centered upon his talented son, Lord Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil, whose portrait appears in the accompanying illustration. He is only 32 years old and has sat in parliament since 1895. As the only unmarried son of the Marquis of Salisbury he resides with his father, with whom he has lived all his life and whom he is said to resemble in his ambitions more than any other of the Cecils. Politics, it is said, is his religion, although he is a devoted churchman, and on occasion carries his devotion to the point of bigotry. He was educated at Eton and Oxford.

A SPORTSMAN TREASURER.

Lord de Grey, the treasurer of Queen Alexandra's household, is perhaps the best shot living, his fame as a sportsman extending far beyond the borders of his native land. He has long been a really intimate friend of the sovereign, and Queen Alexandra is much attached to his beautiful countess, Lady de Grey, known before her second marriage as Gladys, Lady Lonsdale. Lord de Grey has another strong claim to his royal mistress' regard, for he is the only child of Lady Ripon, who was one of her majesty's first ladies in waiting after she became Princess of Wales. Lord de Grey, who is a many sided man, is one of the most prominent members of the group who have revived the opera in all its glory at Covent Garden.

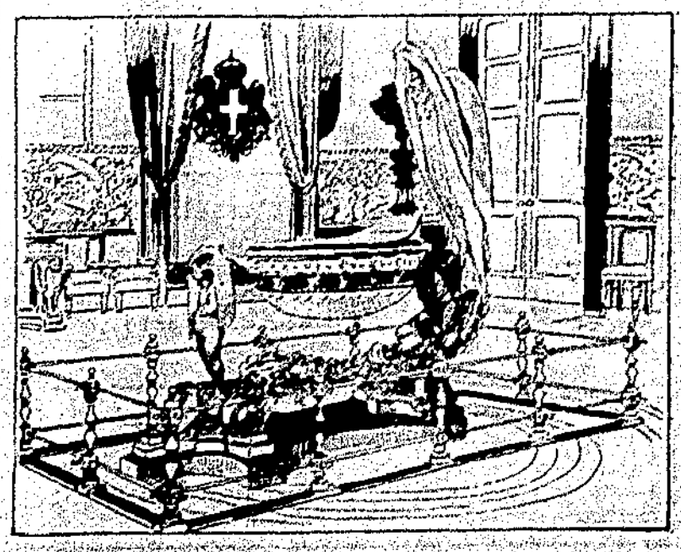
TWO ROYAL HEARTS THAT SOON MAY BEAT AS ONE.

What is known as the very latest royal betrothal is that recently announced in Russia of the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna to Duke Peter Alexandrovitch of Oldenburg, which was celebrated at the winter palace in St. Petersburg in the presence of the czar, the czarina and all the reigning family. The lady is the younger of the czar's two sisters and has always been the companion of her enthroned brother, the dowager empress of Russia, with whom also she has traveled extensively. She was born in 1882, and not betrothed, Duke Peter of Oldenburg, is 11 years her senior. He is said to be a brave soldier, holding a commission in the czar's Preobrashenskykarchen Life guards regiment, the full name and titles of which he can rattle off without catching his breath. He is very popular in Russia, as also are his parents, and the forthcoming marriage of this happy pair is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.

KING EDWARD'S TOY BULLDOG.

The diminutive bulldog whose portrait is presented in the accompanying illustration belongs to the king of England and is said to be such a favorite as to accompany his royal master wherever he goes. The king often takes the greatest interest in his pet's diet, sometimes attending to his wants himself, and Peter, as he is called, manifests the greatest affection for his friend. The illustration is from a portrait recently painted for his majesty by a well known artist, Miss Maud Earl.

THIS CRADLE IS FOR ITALY'S ROYAL HEIR.



The king and queen of Italy have recently been the recipients of a gift from the widowed Queen Margaret of the royal cradle which was presented her by the Neapolitan working classes in 1869 and around which cluster many sacred memories. This beautiful cradle, which the present King Victor Emmanuel occupied as a babe, is considered a masterpiece of Neapolitan art even if rather impracticable and was designed by famous artists. The wood is exquisitely carved and is incrusted with coral, tortoise shell and mother of pearl. Its decorations comprise numerous medallions of enameled shells, and hovering above this rare work of art is a beautifully sculptured angel, whose good offices all devout Italians implore in behalf of the next royal heir.

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Big Special Sale

Now going on at THE FAIR Cash Dry Goods Store.

Prices like these not quoted elsewhere.

Kid Gloves at sweeping reductions. Lot Kid Gloves all the latest colors, clasp fasteners, really worth $1.00 to $1.50 pair, sale price **65c**

Ribbons. All the latest Spring Fancy and Plain Taffeta Ribbons. Regular 25c grade, sale price..... **19c**

CORSETS.

Corsets made of good material, well stayed; best Corset shown at 75c, pink, white, drab—sale price..... **35c**

Lot Summer Corsets, good strong netting, five hook; an ideal Corset at 25c—sale price..... **18c**

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF POLICIES

IN THE

Union Central Life Insurance Company.

Unequaled and Unapproached by Any Other Company, Whatever its NAME, AGE or SIZE, where same amount of Premium was paid, and same amount of Protection carried.

B. C. BALES, Marysville, O.	GEO. M. McPECK, Marysville, O.	W. W. BALES, North Lewisburg, O.
Ten Payment Life Rate Endowment.	Ten Payment Life Rate Endowment.	Ten Payment Life Rate Endowment.
Amount of Policy.....$6,000.00	Amount of Policy.....$5,000.00	Amount of Policy.....$5,000.00
Issued.....November 30, 1875	Issued.....November 15, 1875	Issued.....November 30, 1875
Age.....21 Years	Age.....33 Years	Age.....35 Years
Annual Premium.....$ 255.30	Annual Premium.....$ 250.50	Annual Premium.....$ 262.00
Cash Value, Nov. 30, 1900.. 6,118.42	Cash Value, Nov. 15, 1897.. 5,100.35	Cash Value, Nov. 30, 1896.. 5,192.26
Total Payments..... 2,553.60	Total Payments..... 2,565.00	Total Payments..... 2,620.00
Net Profit.....$3,564.82	Net Profit.....$2,685.35	Net Profit.....$2,572.26

This result is obtained by keeping your money at home with a company having the highest interest and lowest death rate.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

E. C. SMITH, General Agt.,

MARION, OHIO.

MEET ME AT FRANK'S

THIS STORE'S SPRING SHOWING IS AT ITS BEST.

Our Millinery Department is a bower of beauty, our Silk and Dress Goods Stocks were never stocked with such beautiful goods, our Wash Goods Dept. is overflowing with dainty pretty wash fabrics, our lines of Laces and Embroideries contain everything that is new and desirable. The Ready-Made Dept. shows the best and prettiest styles of Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Waists, &c., and the Big Carpet Dept. not only shows the biggest stock, but makes prices that no other store will meet.

THIS STORE SHOULD BE YOUR TRADING PLACE. NOWHERE ELSE CAN YOU GET THE ASSORTMENT NOR WILL YOUR MONEY GO AS FAR AS HERE.

Ready Made Suits--Many Lines To Be Closed for Just Half Price.

We have a line of fine all-wool Suits in blue, red, gray, brown and castor. Suits which are worth and have sold at $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20 and $25. They are now on sale for just half regular prices, most all sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38.

Silk Waists.

We show a good one for $3.98, tucked and hemstitched.

Separate Jackets.

Eton or jacket styles, black or colors, $5, $7.50, and $10.

Separate Skirts.

Complete assortment in both Silk or Wool, $3.50 up to $35.

White Shirt Waists.

The most beautiful effects, $1, $1.25 up to $5.

We Quote the Lowest Prices on Reliable Carpets.

We received this week twenty rolls Lowell All-wool Ingrains, the prettiest patterns the Lowell people ever designed We will sell them at old prices or the same low prices that made this department famous

Strictly All Wool Carpets 50c Yard.

We have placed on sale as long as they last twenty pieces all-wool Ingrains, fast colors in up-to-date designs. They are worth 65c, our price will be, while they last, 50c yd.

Fast colored yard wide Ingrains, 25c yd.

Wool Mixed Ingrains, 37½c yd.

Window Blinds.

To get our prices is to buy and besides save on every blind you buy. We can fit any size window for house or store.

We Save You Money on Millinery.

We have ready trimmed, upwards of 150 Ladies', Misses' and Children's hats, every one made in our own work rooms, every one of which has that extra style and tone, a characteristic of all Frank & Co's hats. We have everything new in shapes and trimmings, many exclusive things that can only be bought here. If you would rather have your hat made to order, you can get just what you want and the price will suit. Ladies' trimmed hats at every price $1.50 to $15. Children's trimmed hats 50c up.

Bring Your Old Hat Here.

We will made it look like new, we wil give it the same tone and style of our highest priced patterns and the cost will be small.

Walking Hats.

New lines daily. Novelties are shown here as fast as they are made.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

FULL OF PYTHIANS

Was the City of Marion, the Occasion Being the Institution of Whetstone Lodge.

MANY NOTABLES WERE PRESENT

The Rank of Page is Conferred in the Afternoon—The Ranks of Esquire and Knight Were Conferred Thursday Afternoon and Night The Program.

The Knights of Pythias of the city had a gala time Thursday. The Whetstone Lodge of Waldo was instituted Thursday afternoon, and the work was continued Thursday night.

The members of the Prospect lodge, over forty strong, came up that morning and representatives from all the lodges of the country came in at various times during the forenoon. All were met at the depots by the reception committee and accorded a gracious welcome. They were entertained in various ways until that afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order in the castle hall of Marion Lodge, No. 402. The Waldo delegation arrived on the afternoon train on the C., S and H., and was taken direct to the lodge room.

Many of the high officers of the state were in the city participating in the festivities, and enjoying the hospitality of the local knights.

All of the lodges of the county participated in some manner in the work of conferring the degrees and instituting the new lodge. The rank of page was conferred in the early hours of the afternoon. The following was the program for the rest of the day:

5:00—Conferring the rank of esquire Canby Lodge, No. 51, Marion; Columbia Lodge, No. 116, Caledonia; Durward Lodge, No. 153; Prospect; Walter Scott Lodge, No. 214, LaRue; Marion Lodge, No. 402, Marion.

5:30—Recess—One hour for supper.

6:30—Rank of esquire continued.

8:00—Conferring of the rank of knight by Walter Scott Lodge, No. 214; Canby Lodge, No. 51; Marion Lodge, No. 402.

Installation of officers of Whetstone lodge.

Closing ceremonies.

Lunch.

GROWTH OF DRUIDS.

This Old and Solid Order Is Getting Strong Here.

The Order of Druids is having a real boom in Marion just now. Marion Grove, No. 27, initiated a class of eighteen Thursday night, the largest class ever initiated at one time since the organization of the Marion Grove.

Marion Grove has doubled its membership in four years. The work is done in German, and the membership embraces the leading German citizens of Marion. The order has a wonderful history, is indeed the oldest secret order in the world. Marion Grove finds just pride in its most excellent financial condition, and presents attractive features in a special life insurance for its membership which makes a splendid showing. Marion may well share the pride of its valued German citizenship in the growth and standing of this order. Much good has come of it, more will come, for the prospects of continued growth are exceedingly bright and full of promise.

Gurley News.

Gurley, April 26.—Deputy Sheriff Crow was in the vicinity Wednesday attending to the appraisement of the property of David Messenger, deceased.

W. E. Harbottle of Kingston Center, Delaware county, is here shearing sheep for E. Hoch.

Mrs. Wm. Pace and children of Prospect are here for a few days visiting relatives.

David Cary has recently received an increase in his pension.

An iron bridge is being built across Glade run on the pike between Gurley and Agosta.

The little son of Wm Johnson is quite sick.

Mrs. A. Cooper is sick and under the care of Dr. Holmes.

Mrs. Margaret Patten is recovering from a slight illness.

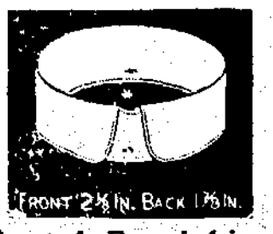
I. MARX & SONS.

Pant Sale.

Special purchase of 200 pairs Men's Pants in Cheviot, Cotton Worsted, in good patterns, choice **98c**

Nice Flannel, Worsted and Cassimere Pants, sale price **$2.00**

We have about 150 pairs Men's Pants in fine Worsted and Cheviot, choice **$3.00**



Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Soft bosom Shirts in all the late patterns, some with two collars and a pair of cuffs, others for white collars and a pair of separate cuffs; excellent values at **50c**

See our new Lace Pattern Shirts, the latest thing out, for white collars and pleated front. Price..... **$1.00**

Flyer for Saturday, April 27, Collars same as cut..... **8c**

I. MARX & SONS.

Men's Outfitters.
MARION, O.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

It Holds a Meeting at the Office of C. C. Fisher Tuesday Night To Elect Superintendent.

MR. POWELL IS AGAIN CHOSEN

To Preside Over the Schools at the Same Old Salary—The Meeting Is Quite a Lengthy One and Other Important Matters Are Considered by the Members.

A meeting of the members of the board of education was held at the office of C. C. Fisher Tuesday evening, and Superintendent Arthur Powell was elected superintendent of public instruction for a term of one year at a salary of $1,500.

The board met at 7:30 o'clock and shortly after the meeting was called to order a resolution was presented by the committee on teachers and janitors to employ Mr. Powell for two years at a salary of $1,800. This resolution was discussed for some time. Mr. Powell was sent for at 10 o'clock and made the board an address, after which the resolution offered was amended on the motion of Sweney that the superintendent be elected for one year at the salary mentioned. The amended resolution, upon being brought to a vote, carried. Members Guthery, Fisher, Crawley and Spaulding voted for the resolution, Sweney voted against it and Schaffner refused to vote.

The meeting lasted until midnight, some of the time, however, being occupied in the discussion of other school matters.

Probate Court.

Fred Elchhorn and Fannie Ida Merchant, Louis Albert Cull and Emma M. Martin, David F. Schwartz and Mary Pearl Seas have been licensed to wed.

Robert Colton, W. W. Fisher and E. W. Patterson of Bellefontaine were in the city yesterday inspecting the furniture of the City National bank. They are starting a new bank in Bellefontaine and came here to get some ideas and pointers.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

CARPETS!

FLOOR COVERINGS OF EVERY KIND.

PROMPT DELIVERY

Lowell Carpets.

Fifty-one new patterns of Lowell Ingrains, three times the line shown by any house in this section of Ohio.

Our reputation for selling the best carpets was made seventeen years ago. It has been strengthened every year by a strict adherence to first qualities and the best workmanship.

Not how cheap but how good.

It pays to sell good goods.

Brussels Carpets.

It is not a question of price between Ingrains and Brussels. We have Brussels at lower prices than the best Ingrains, but of course do not claim the service for them.

Bright, cheerful Brussels.....60c

Brussels with border.....75c

Extra Brussels in newest patterns 85c

Velvets, Axminsters, Body Brussels,

Private patterns found only at this store.

Carpet Rugs.

Sanitary, easily cared for, moth proof, artistic effects

9x12 ft. Reversible Brussels Rugs $12 00

9x12 foot Bagdad Rug (Lowell Manfg. Co.) $25.00

9x12 foot Wool Smyrna...$22 50

9x12 ft. Axminster Rugs in all of the new designs $20.00

Wilton Rugs and Orientals in the correct sizes.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE.

Messrs. Uhler & Phillips Invite You

To visit their Dry Goods House at Marion, Ohio, during the special display of Spring and Summer Showings that is being made in Celebration of Their Tenth Business Anniversary. The ten business years of this house just gone have been so eminently successful, that it is aimed to celebrate by making an unexampled showing, which will further enhance the attractiveness of this store to its thousands of patrons and to favorably introduce it to new callers. You will be especially welcomed during this anniversary season. Some features of this store are alluded to below. Ladies who are unable to attend personally may feel free to ask for samples by mail. It is a pleasure to comply with all requests.

Ready-made Wearing Apparel The popularity of ready-made goods is ever on the increase. The stylish city effects and the economy of price indisputably argue in favor of ready-made apparel.

The favor attained by our suits is readily explained. The showing has been very large—several times more than any other interior merchant has pretended to show. Stylish dressers have recognized the harmony of these suits with the most approved, late creations of the city tailors, and we are enabled to fit patrons perfectly and give them suits that have the character of the first dressmaking shops of the larger cities

In this same department we are also showing handsome Waists in both silk and wash materials, separate Dress Skirts, Walking or Rainy Day Skirts, in the best materials and styles. Also Jackets and Capes, which are strictly up to date.

Children's and Misses Department. In the Children's and Misses Ready-made Department can be found the very latest of all apparel, including Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Jackets and Coats. This is one of the foremost departments in our store.

Our Infants' Ready-to-Wear Department is likewise an important feature of this store. Anything in infants' wear which is necessary from birth to childhood is found here, ready-made, including long and short dresses, and underskirts, vests, bands and caps, hand-embroidered and knitting sacques, and baby baskets and toilet articles.

These enumerations are not pretended to cover all the stock in these departments. It would try your patience to read of them all. We would rather urge the superiority and incomparable completeness of the department, and ask you to put the claim to the test of a visit.

Corsets. Kid Gloves. Muslin Underwear. These three departments are in charge of a very competent person, who has made corset fitting and glove fitting a study. All the new models in "Erect Form" Corsets, the very best makes of Kid Gloves, and the finest Muslin Underwear can be had at moderate prices

Dress Goods Department. Space forbids many words. Our leadership here is universally acknowledged. We especially urge the excellence of the wool dress goods showing. The real novelties are here, and the variety is our especial hobby. No such showings can be found elsewhere outside the metropolitan cities.

Dress Trimming Department. Our dress trimming department, like many others, has given us, with the trade, a good reputation. This department is always complete with the new things and the novelties up to the very moment. A good stock of dress trimmings may not at all times be at your command, as merchants usually look upon dress trimmings as treacherous merchandise. With the reputation we have gained by keeping a good stock, and going upon the principle that the trimming makes the dress, is sufficient guarantee of our completeness in this line.

Our Silk Department. Our silk department is one of our best. We carry all the desirable novelties, and an exclusive stock of staple blacks. You can rely on getting the correct thing in Silks, at this store. The showing of Foulards is very far superior to any ever shown before by this store.

Wash Dress Goods. Our wash dress goods department is the best in ten years of earnest endeavor to excel.

Our white goods and linen departments are also a matter of just pride—the result of successful growth.

The same may be said of hosiery, underwear, notions and domestic departments.

We believe in the excellence we claim, and it is our aim to have this anniversary season prove to you the actual merits of this first best of Marion's Dry Goods Houses. We want to meet customers of the past, we want the acquaintance of new ones.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 48. MARION OHIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GAYLORD OF THE WEST

By Ella W. Peattie.

Copyright, 1901, by Ella W. Peattie.

He came out of the west, but that was the only respect in which he resembled Lochinvar. Indeed the points of dissimilarity were noticeable. He had no fair Ellen. His steed, a knotty little mountain animal, was far from being the best on all the wide border, and, naturally, he did not bring it with him to Chicago.

What he did bring was a bulging pocketbook. Not knowing exactly what to do with the contents, he bought an astonishing amount of gay summer linen and scandalized a discreet neighborhood by sending quantities of American Beauties to Mrs. Hadden Worcester, whom he had met out at Denver and whose husband had interests identical with his own in certain mining ventures. Mrs. Worcester was somewhat annoyed by these attentions; but understanding that they were only a part of the habitual exuberance by which Thaddeus Gaylord was distinguished, she accepted them with patience.

He even insisted that she should lunch with him at his hotel, and she consented, but just as she was leaving her house to keep this appointment a young woman alighted from a cab, satchel and guitar case in hand, and presented herself at Mrs. Worcester's door.

"Why, Heth Lowman!" cried Mrs. Worcester, kissing the quiet little face of the girl. "I thought you were not due for a week yet. Surely you said commencement day was the 1st of June."

"I was too tired to wait for commencement," said the girl. "Besides—well—there wasn't anybody to see me, you know—and all the other girls had their people coming to commencement. Father couldn't get away. And it's a long way from Denver to Poughkeepsie, isn't it? I hadn't any graduating frock, either, and I didn't know what to get. And—oh, I don't know! But I just thought I would come and see you."

"You're as welcome as you can be, my dear, and you look just like your mother, which makes you even more welcome.

"But I must tell you why I have my hat on. I'm invited to luncheon with a gentleman from your own town, from Denver, who is a friend of Mr. Worcester's. My friend will be delighted to have you come with me."

Half an hour later Thaddeus Gaylord took her pliable little hand in his.

"I call this kind of Mrs. Worcester," said he. "I count myself compliment-ed! Mrs. Worcester, madam, you have honored me." He led the way to the dining room, talking all the way, and the ladies were seated where they could overlook the lake, at a table half hidden in violets and pink roses.

Gaylord was of uncertain age. He appeared to be a man who would never grow old. His dark red hair was wiry and intractable. His eyes were blue and full of frankness. His mustache was so voluminous, so long and so generally reckless in its appearance that it seemed like the caricature of a mustache. His white hands had certain protuberances on them which indicated that he knew the shovel and pick—but that's no shame to a miner, as he would have explained—and his skin, naturally tender and sensitive, bore marks of exposure. As for his clothes, they were quite impossible. But Miss Lowman did not know that, and Mrs. Haddon Worcester did not care. She was too correct herself to be more than amused at incorrectness.

The luncheon was quite wonderful, even for that hostelry, and the conversation was so interesting that a number of listeners made a feint of lingering over their dessert to hear as much of it as possible.

After luncheon Gaylord called for the best rig in the establishment. But no sooner had he laid his eyes upon it than his jocund spirit appeared to undergo some transformation.

"That hearse," said he to the attendant, "is intended for me, is it?"

"Yes, sir. It is quite the most correct thing we have, sir."

"Mr. Reynolds," said Gaylord to the clerk, "I asked you for a rig to take two ladies riding. I didn't ask you for a hearse, sir. I'm not one of the mourners! No, nor the corpse, dashed if I am! Get me a wagon, sir—a road cart—something yellow."

A few minutes later Gaylord was driving two bright chestnuts up the Lake Shore drive before a yellow road cart, and every time the chestnuts lifted their dainty legs there was a clanking of brazen chains.

"Now this," said Gaylord, fairly unfurling his splendid mustache to the wind in the exuberance of his enjoyment, "reminds me of Denver. Now I feel at home!"

Mrs. Worcester, who was meeting her friends, grew a trifle pale. Her western acquaintance was even more startling than she had apprehended. But the grave little Miss Lowman was glowing like a rose. As the excitable animals flew along the perfect boulevard and all eyes were turned in their direction she felt like a Roman empress in a triumphal car and said to herself that she was really saving life.

After that Gaylord called every day at the Worcesters and saw the ladies. Two bunches of roses came daily to the house now, and the roses for Miss Lowman were invariably white, and sometimes the flowers were not roses at all, but lilies.

Mrs. Worcester did not want to shirk responsibility, but she rather hastened the departure of her guest and explained afterward to Gaylord that she had been summoned by her father, who wanted her at home.

"Why didn't you telegraph me, madam? I'd have gone with her; indeed I would. I would have seen her safe to her journey's end. Who knows what annoyances she may encounter? You ought to have told me, and I can't understand why you didn't."

It is necessary to record the fact that Thaddeus was not known to the fashionable set of Denver, but on his return and upon finding that Miss Heth Lowman had been introduced to society at Mrs. Dexter's afternoon he grew socially ambitious.

He went to Vernon Harcourt Beresford with his difficulty. Mr. Beresford was a peculiar man. The atmosphere of London hung about him. He wore clothes which were fashionable in the English metropolis, and he gave dinners which would have been popular anywhere. He could play the host like a Sardanapalus, and when any remarkable personage came to town it was taken as a matter of course that he or she should be invited to dine at the Beresfords. His dashing American

"I see you are going to make a good American."

wife, whom he had met at Paris and married at Chamounl, was in perfect keeping with the rest of his necessaries. Artists, actors, divines, scientists, foreign nobility, musicians, dancers, jugglers, fanatics, poets and inventors were welcome at Beresford's exquisite drawing room, and such extraordinary folk as he could not with propriety invite to meet his guests he paid to amuse them.

When Gaylord went to the speculator with his troubles, Beresford lent a sympathetic ear.

"I'll bring you out, my boy!" cried Beresford. "I'll give you a chance to make your virgin bow to society at my table, and I'll have people there who will make the rest easy. You ought to shine in Denver society, Gaylord. I'm dashed if you oughtn't. But the first thing you must do, man, is to get yourself in proper gear."

"You don't like my clothes?"

"Clothes? Do you call those clothes? Gaylord, I hate to tell you, but the truth is you have never dressed in your life. You have merely covered your nakedness. Now, you ought to have a valet."

"Do—do you think so?" asked Gaylord doubtfully. "But we don't raise valets out here. They don't grow in this soil."

"You might send to England for one. I know a man who will send you just the fellow. Here's his address—had a letter from him today."

"I'll cable him," exclaimed Gaylord, suddenly electrified. "I'll do it this minute." And he started for the telegraph room.

"By Jove," said Beresford forbly, looking after his friend and then sinking helplessly into a chair.

Ocean greyhounds are fleet and so are the overland fliers, and in little more than a fortnight Richard Stubbs, a gentleman's gentleman, knocked at Gaylord's door at the Brown palace.

Gaylord shouted to come in, and Richard Stubbs entered.

"How do you do, sir?" said Gaylord, rising. "I haven't the pleasure"—

"Richard Stubbs, sir, of London, at your service—the man you sent for, sir."

"Man I sent— Oh, yes, yes! Glad to meet you, sir; glad to meet you! I hope you had a pleasant voyage." He held out a welcoming hand and greeted the Englishman as if they were reunited brothers.

"Thank you kindly, sir. The voyage was rough."

"How do you like America?" asked Gaylord, trying to help the man off with his overcoat.

"Thank you, sir, but I've seen but little of it yet." The man stood respectfully, with his coat over his arm.

"Put down your things," commanded Gaylord. "Sit down, man, sit down. I'm glad to see you. What will you have?"

"Have, sir?"

"To drink, I mean. A brandy and soda? Just name the stuff—whatever you please."

"Since you are so kind, sir, I think I'd like to try one of your American drinks. I wish to become accustomed to your tastes, sir."

"Now, that's nice of you, Mr. Stubbs," cried Gaylord, striking him cordially on the back. "I see you are going to make a good American. I've always said that Englishmen made the best Americans. I hope to see you taking out your naturalization papers soon."

The drink came. Stubbs quaffed it with evident relish and asked for its name.

"That's a local commend," explained Gaylord. "The barkeep down stairs invented it. Great, isn't it, Mr. Stubbs?"

"Stubbs, sir, if you please."

"Thank you, Stubbs. I like to be informed myself."

There was a pause. Stubbs finally said:

"I'm ready to begin my duties, sir. If you will kindly tell me my room, I'll have my boxes taken up. And as you may be going out presently, sir, perhaps you will be kind enough to show me where I will find your wardrobe. Or you may wish me to attire you for luncheon, sir?"

Gaylord, who had been glancing over the paper for the last few seconds, looked up in something akin to consternation.

"Attire me for luncheon! Why, dash it, man, I've got the only clothes I have on my back except that old diagonal suit for Sundays. Wardrobe! Merciful powers! Wardrobe! My wardrobe, Stubbs, is in the closet. It consists of pyjamas and a bathrobe."

"May I ask you, sir, under those circumstances, what my duties are to be, and—begging your pardon—why you sent for me, sir?"

Gaylord stared a moment at the valet and then went over to him and good humoredly pushed him into a chair.

"See here, Stubbs," said he, "I'm going to be frank with you. I'm a miner. I've made my pile. I've travelled 100 miles to every one of yours. I've known cold and hunger and rough living of all sorts. But now that's over. I've two of the richest silver mines in the state. I'm at a place where I can enjoy life, and I've earned my right to do it. I've got to stand on my own merits as a man, but I think I'd look better to the world in general if I had a tailor. Now, I want you to rub me down, so to speak, and send me out well groomed. In short, array me like Solomon. I'll place a bank account at your disposal, and I want you to do the right thing. In the meantime ring that bell, please. When the boy comes, go with him and pick out a room to suit you. Make yourself comfortable. You've come half around the world to oblige me, and I want you to feel at home. If you serve me well, Stubbs, you will never regret it, and here's my hand on it! And don't mind my American ways."

Stubbs regarded him with a pair of honest bovine eyes for a moment. Then the man in him rose to meet the man in Gaylord, and they shook hands vigorously in sign of compact. This ceremony over, Stubbs became instantly the valet and was never for an instant afterward anything else.

A week after this Vernon Harcourt Beresford gave a dinner, and the guest of honor was Thaddeus Gaylord, who, in the most conventional attire, told vociferous stories with a gusto all his own. There were any number of people present, who were glad to make the acquaintance of a *real story teller*, because they gave dinners themselves, and when the evening was over the new aspirant for social favors found himself in the possession of a number of pleasing invitations. He went home exultant. It was now only a matter of a few days before he could meet Miss Lowman on an equal footing. Gaylord pushed his business interests excitedly. For the first time his knowledge of his wealth, present and to come, filled him with joy. He entered with avidity into his new pleasures. Stubbs had made him the best dressed man in Denver, Beresford not excepted, and almost before the week was out Gaylord had won the reputation of being brilliant, though Mrs. Drexel, who had a sharp tongue, gave out the subtle suggestion that he was merely vociferous.

The first time Gaylord met Miss Lowman was at a dancing party given by Mrs. Thurlow Green. Miss Lowman wore a severe frock of white, out of which arose her girlish neck, delicate as alabaster. Her face still bore a look of innocent hauteur, and her sweet voice was toned to a minor key. The young gentlemen of Denver had already dubbed her the ice maiden, but Mr. Thaddeus Gaylord was a Chinook wind, as he himself might have said had he undertaken a simile, and her frigidity did not even arrest his attention. He had danced till morning many a time in the mining camps, and he knew his steps perfectly well. Miss Lowman had the feet and the airy motions of a fay, and in the exuberance of the strapping mountaineer, depending upon his strength and magnificent momentum, the pair swept all things before them and had the right of way wherever they went.

The next day Gaylord called. The next day after that he sent flowers. When he met her at dinner at Mrs. Drexel's, she was wearing some of them in her drab hair. After that he always sent flowers—every day. Her father might well have inquired into this devotion had it been her father's hand on it. I don't know yet where I'll go, but there are many reasons why the sooner I get away from here the better."

That night Thaddeus Gaylord left Denver. Stubbs returned to his master's old apartments at the Brown

He sat like a lamb while Stubbs arranged him.

palace and was gathering up such of his trinkets as he had not packed when a nervous little knock at the door arrested him. He opened it to the lady of the mignonette.

"He is gone," she almost whispered. "Mr. Gaylord is really gone." She held a note in her hand, which Stubbs at once saw was in his departed patron's handwriting.

"He is gone, madam," said Stubbs, bowing profoundly.

She walked back and forth in the room in apparent distress of mind.

"Very are his rooms?" she asked at length, stopping suddenly and facing Stubbs.

"I can, and if I can be of any service to you, pray let me know, ma'am. I'm sure Mr. Gaylord would wish me to do anything in my power—or his, ma'am."

"Mr. Gaylord," said the lady, "was—was a friend of mine. He has gone just when I needed him most. I do not know what to do—what to do—what to do!" She wrung her pretty little hands together.

"Won't you tell me what I can do for you, ma'am? There is certainly something!"

"Listen," she said, drawing near the valet and looking at him with dilated eyes. "I have something so terrible to say that you will hardly believe me! No one knows yet, not a soul. As soon as I found it out I locked the door and came here. I ran all the way. I knew the number of his room, and I came *right here*, and he is gone. I had a mind saying he was going, but I thought I might get here in time. Do you know what has happened? My father" she took hold of the valet's sleeve, groping for human sympathy—"my poor father has killed himself!"

Stubbs instinctively and respectfully supported her swaying body.

By and by she grew calmer and permitted him to inform the proper persons and to send for her carriage and see her safe home. He sent out telegrams after the departing train on which his patron had gone, but no response came. Gaylord himself had had no idea of his destination. He did not know when he left whether he would stop in the mountains after he crossed the divide or go on to the Pacific coast or still farther to Honolulu.

The death of George Lowman attracted but little attention. When the news of his decadency and his suicide were abroad, people simply concluded that they had overestimated his wealth, and had been mistaken as to the source from which it came.

His daughter's existence was unknown to many of those who had an acquaintance with her father, for it was but a few weeks since she came to the city. The women who had taken it upon themselves to introduce her and to show her courtesies were kind now and visited her and invited her to their houses and sent flowers.

The poor child turned toward them a white face of refusal and shut her doors on all the world. She dismissed the servants the next morning and bent herself to the task of looking after her father's affairs. She gave the whole thing over finally into the hands of his attorneys and quitted the place at twilight, when none might see her, with no attendant save the faithful Stubbs.

He had sent her trunks to a quiet place in the suburbs, where the mountains looked down on a grass grown table land and white streets, irrigating ditches and clumps of wild willows.

For several days she did little but lie on the settee and watch the rise and fall of the fire. The consciousness that she would soon be penniless had prompted her to forbid Stubbs to let any of her few friends know her whereabouts. A few days more would bring her penury. Her proud little spirit would not endure the idea of mendicancy, even in its most agreeable forms, and she shut herself close in the house and kept her heartache as her only guest.

As time went on her little purse suffered perfect depletion. She might have given lessons in bad French or mishaught pupils on the piano, only no one in Denver was paying for luxuries of that sort just then. Denver was overwhelming—dramatically. It was, in fact, in an ecstasy of conscious martyrdom, and it made the most of it. Heth Lowman, however, had no call to be histrionic, because she had no audience. She kept a diary and made notes of her emotions, and she watched the mails and was forever expecting a letter from Gaylord, who had gone, as he explained to her in his farewell note, to retrieve himself and would return to her only when he was once more a rich man.

She was convinced that he was keeping watchful care over her affairs, about a month after her misfortunes and just when her fortune looked the blackest, an envelope came, containing a number of bills quite enough to keep her in comfort for several weeks to come. She told Stubbs about the money—she was confidential with Stubbs and asked him if he didn't suppose Mr. Gaylord had caused his banker to send the money, which would account for the Denver stamp mark on the envelope. Stubbs said that was a reasonable supposition, and Little Miss Lowman was perfectly happy.

Though she had entertained such violent scruples against accepting help from any one else, she had no compunction at all at receiving it from Thaddeus Gaylord. He had told her, with frenzied iterations, that he loved her, that he must marry her, that he had never loved any one else and that she was the loveliest woman in the world. She found nothing irritating in the fact that Gaylord, bewildered at his own misfortunes, had forgotten to inquire about her condition.

As the months went by the mysterious stipend continued to come unfailingly, and Heth kept up her spirits and made herself useful. She loved the spot where she lived. The eagles flew over it sometimes, and the mountains were seldom hidden. One day that which Heth expected happened.

Stubbs had not called in the morning, as usual, and Miss Lowman, who had come to depend upon him for her morning paper and any small service she might wish performed, wondered if he were ill. She sat at the window, sewing lace in the neck of her little gray Sunday frock, when she saw him coming down the street. And, gladness, gladness! He was not alone! Beside him strode a gentleman with a flamboyant mustache—a gentleman who looked as if he were in the habit of having men and obstacles and even United States mail wagons get out of his way. In his arms Stubbs carried a basket of roses and sundry little packages, and as they walked the man with the mustache talked all the time. Heth could hear his ringing voice come up to her through the closed window.

She flew back to her own room and sat down and sewed some more of the lace in the neck of her frock with an air of deadly indifference. She heard some one bounding up the stairs three steps at a time, and she still sewed in the lace. She heard an impetuous knock at the door, and it burst open. Heth was just knotting a thread—and the next thing she knew she was not in her chair at all or on the floor at all, but—Well, well, never mind!

"Well," said he, "Heth, I'm back!"

No one smiled. Every one seemed to think the remark was needed.

"I'm on my feet again. I knew I would be, with you waiting. Alaska salmon did it. I canned the tails. The fools were throwing away as much as

"Well," said he, "Heth, I'm back."

they canned. I swear they were. I've got a cannery in the shadow of a volcano and under the lid of a glacier, and I want you to see it."

It didn't seem surprising to anybody that Gaylord should wish to take his bride to a salmon cannery.

"I didn't know your plight, dear child, till Stubbs told me. Heavens, if I had known it I'd have been home quick enough!"

"Didn't know it!" gasped Heth, wiping her eyes on a diminutive pocket handkerchief. "How, then?"—

But she was interrupted by Stubbs, who came in with the roses and the little boxes, which the traveler made her open and which contained trinkets of various kinds—silver bracelets from the Thlingets and a silk shawl from Chinatown at Portland and carved bone spoons from the Aleuts and a necklace of Alaska garnets.

"If it hadn't been for that fellow's waistcoats," said Gaylord, pointing to his valet, "and all the rest of the truck with which he furnished me, I might have fared badly, Heth. The rascal packed up my whole outfit, and where I've been clothes wear out fast, not to mention the fact that it's often comfortable to wear three suits at a time. I wore my swallowtail with a blue flannel shirt and a pair of checked trousers, and it seemed to take with the natives first rate."

Stubbs had never known before that his master's mistress could give a peal of laughter like that. He hadn't an idea of it, or that her eyes could dance like will-o'-the-wisps on a foggy night.

"But if you don't know about my misfortunes," said she, suddenly returning to her former question, "how was it that you sent me that money every month? But for you I should have been a beggar, and I know I should have broken my heart."

"Money," said Gaylord, "money?"

Stubbs was making for the door.

"Come back here, you rascal," cried Gaylord. "Turn around, sir."

Stubbs' face was scarlet.

"Look at that, my dear, will you?" cried Gaylord. "Look at that. Guilt painted on every feature. See that, my dear."

Heth got up and slipped her hand in Stubbs' big paw.

"I hope you will never have to be parted from—from Mr. Gaylord—and—and me," said she.

Gaylord was mopping his blue eyes. "Stubbs," he said, "I"—

"Don't mention it, sir, if you please. My fathers have been gentlemen's men for five generations, sir, and it would be queer if I didn't understand a gentleman's feelings, sir, and know what he would want done under certain circumstances."

"Now," cried Gaylord, throwing up his hand, "can I ever live up to Stubbs?"

DAMMING ON THE NILE.

Work One of the World's Famous Rivers Will Have to Perform.

The completion of the dam across the Nile near Assouan begins the transformation of lower Egypt and will introduce a new and important force in world commerce. How to make the waters of the Nile, a capricious and uncertain stream, regularly irrigate and fertilize the great valley has been a problem of the centuries. A few years ago engineers who had carefully studied the subject suggested to the Egyptian government that this result could be secured by constructing a series of dams, which should serve as storage reservoirs. A dam was built in the delta country, south of Cairo. It was successful, and the region of the delta was supplied with regular and abundant irrigation. Without delay a second dam was begun at Assouan, 700 miles up the Nile valley, and, with this completed, work will shortly begin at a point some 300 miles farther south on a third.

These three dams will furnish storage sufficient to irrigate the entire Nile valley, notwithstanding all variations of climate, and will bring one of the richest reaches of land on the globe into steady agricultural use. How important this advantage will be is shown by the cotton crop. Egypt now produces one-tenth of the world's supply. Permanent irrigation and modern methods and implements are expected to increase this output many times over, and to supply British manufacturers at prices far below those they have heretofore paid for American cotton. The effect on our cotton growing and manufacture will be direct and important.

Cotton is not the only product which is expected to be enormously increased by the permanent and regular irrigation of the valley of the Nile. It is particularly adapted to sugar cane, and under the new conditions heavy investments of English capital in sugar growing and in refineries in Egypt are expected to be made.

The damming of the Nile, an industrial undertaking almost equal in importance to the building of the Transsiberian railway or the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal, has also furnished a brilliant achievement in financing and one that can be studied with profit on this side of the ocean. The Egyptian government pays to the contractors $1,400,000 a year for a period of 20 years. Meantime it taxes the lands benefited by irrigation, and this tax will pay the interest on the bonds and provide a sinking fund for their redemption, besides furnishing a considerable revenue to the government. The greater part of these bonds are held in England and so must be counted among the forces which are making Egypt an English colony in fact if not in name.—World's Work.

Hunting Wildcats in an Automobile.

Hunting wildcats in an automobile is the newest fad in Alameda county, according to an Oakland (Cal.) dispatch to the New York Herald. C. L. Best of San Leandro inaugurated this form of sport the other day. He took a party of ten in his machine through Cull canyon, with a pack of hounds following. The huntsmen had great sport, rounding up a dozen of the wildcats during their day's outing. The party left early in the morning and made a speedy run into the fastnesses of the Contra Costa hills. The dogs kept pace through bush and timber, driving out the game, while the automobile huntsmen brought down each after cat with their rifles as the hounds treed the game. The sport was pronounced a big success. There was not a break in the trip, and it will be repeated shortly.

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